The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,858 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Sailing 1886.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	21st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M KHEDIVE	3360	600	A. C. Loggin	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
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* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3,500	500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay Nov. 25, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers, "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

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16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Barawa" will sail as above on 10th December. For freight or passage apply to.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1886.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th Dec.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	To sail.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. T. Knox	18th Dec.

Passengers by S.S. Nubia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 26, 1886. Agents.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th December, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 2, 1886. Agents.

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STEAMER.	Tons.	On or	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. Bancoora	2850	About	10th January, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
November 25, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

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Cashmere Chutney	,, ,,	0 12
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They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	Rs. 25
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A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

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Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.
Thull Chotiali, July 1886.

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and her
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and will open at the
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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
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FUN FUN FUN FUN ON THE BRISTOL BRISTOL BRISTOL BRISTOL

Mr. Sheridan brings with him his world-travelled Company, who have had the honor of playing before the
PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES
at the
CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON.
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TEN YEARS in
ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND
TWO YEARS and SEVEN MONTHS in
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, QUEENSLAND
and
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And now WE have come to give
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Miss LUCY FRASER,
Contralto
Miss GERTIE ROY,
Serio-Comic.
Mr. E. C. DUNBAR.
The Famous Baritone.
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Mr. CLEMENT MORGAN.
Mr. CHAS. WOOD
Mr. HENRYN DELMAINE
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Mr. JOHN SHERIDAN.

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Sparkling Songs.
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And all presented in a
SUPERB MANNER.
"Oh Bombay! what a Treat is in store for you."
Don't forget the date, DEC. 4.

Reserved Seats now on sale at SOUNDY & Co.
Cards of Admission: Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
PHIL H. KIRBY, Business Manager.
W. G. ALLAN, Agent.

WOOL AND COTTON CLEANING MACHINERY.

BEST AMERICAN MACHINERY for cleaning all grades of WOOL and COTTON from BURRS, SHIVES, DIRT, &c., under the new and improved system, Patented March 8, 1883, by S. R. Parkhurst. These machines with double steel-ring CYLINDER BURR PICKERS and steel-ring FEED ROLLERS have now gained the popularity of being the most effective in working and the cheapest in price. The use of these machines saves MUCH TIME, LABOUR, OIL, SPECK-DYING, &c. It cleans LARGER quantity of Cotton or Wool than any other machine, and does not in the least INJURE the STAPLE. A pair of STEEL ROLLERS gently feed the wool or cotton, and do not allow the stuff to go in LUMPS or BUNCHES, and the locks are opened and cleaned BOTH SIDES. These machines are GUARANTEED to be SUPERIOR to any of their kind in the market, both for LARGER QUANTITY and BETTER QUALITY of work they produce. For further particulars and for sketches and estimates, apply to

SORABSHAH & Co.,
Sole Agents.
109, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. NATHOORAM JORAWUR MUL, deceased, in our firm, CEASED on the 28th October 1886; and Mr. RAM NARAYEN NATHOORAM has been ADMITTED a PARTNER from that date.

TATA & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1886.

A WIDOW LADY, in Poona, is desirous of taking charge of children, and offers a comfortable home to such whose parents wish to send them as day-scholars to any school they may select.

For terms apply to
"A.B.C.,"
care of J. JONES,
Finance Office, Poona.

REFERENCES—
Rev. G. BOWEN } Bombay.
" W. BELL }
" H. BRUCE Satara.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contain sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay: B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; P. AKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents of DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A QUADRILL PARTY
WILL BE GIVEN
ON THE 10TH DECEMBER
AT
No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort.
Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies Rs. 3.
Single Tickets Rs. 2.
Tickets may be obtained at the door.
Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

NOTICE.

A GRAND MASQUERADE FANCY DRESS BALL will be given on the night of MONDAY, the 6th December, at the Hotel d' Europe. Parel Road, Byculla.

Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen Rs. 2, Ladies free.

A good European String Band will be in attendance.

S. R., M.C.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS REDUCED FARES FOR RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF will be issued between any two stations on this Railway from SATURDAY the eighteenth of December 1886 to SATURDAY the first January 1887 (both days inclusive) available for the Return Journey up to and including Monday the seventeenth of January 1887.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, December 2, 1886.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
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	Rs.	a.
JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 (Indian Exhibition Nos.) ....each	1	8
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for November 1886	2	8
Manual of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, by E. Courtenay	6	12
Egoist, a Comedy in Narrative, by G. Meredith.	3	12
Wars of Queen Victoria's Reign 1837 to 1887, by Hon. Mrs. Armytage	3	4
Manual of Dietetics, by J. M. Fothergill	6	12
Practical Horsekeeper, by G. Fleming	4	12
Carthage or the Empire of Africa, by A. J. Church	3	4
Prince Peerless, by Hon. M. Collier	3	4
Stories of the Magicians, by Rev. A. J. Church.	3	4
Manners Makyth Man	3	12
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Ben Johnson's Plays and Poems (Canterbury Poets)	0	10
My Study Windows, by J. R. Lowell (Camelot Classics)	0	10
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Fenn's Xmas Annual	0	10
Zadkiel's Almanac, 1887	0	8
Diprose's Annual	0	10
Round Table Annual	0	10
Hood's Comic Annual	0	10
Cassel's Illustrated Almanac	0	6
Harper's Young People, Vol. 1886, with Waterbury Watch	12	8
Every Boy's Annual	4	2
Little Wide Awake	3	8
Boy's Own Annual, Vol. 8	5	8
Illustrated London Almanac, 1887	0	12
All the Year Round Almanac, 1887	0	6
Kate Greenaway's Almanac, 1887	0	10
The Japanese Almanac, 1887	0	10
NEW FRENCH NOVELS.		
Contes Modernes, by G. Bergeret	2	6
Chimere, by E. Mouton	2	6
Zyte, by H. Malot	2	6
Les Femes Etranges Urraca, by Aubert and Sidney	2	6
Un Drame en Russie, by K. De Pont Jest	2	2
Le Roman D'une Bourgeoise, by H. G. De Genouillac	2	2
Jocande Berthier, by M. Uchard	2	6
Un Peu! Beaucoup!! Passionnement!!! by R. O. Monroy	2	6

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
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ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
FOR
THE CHRISTMAS NUMBERS OF
THE GRAPHIC
AND
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
CONTENTS OF GRAPHIC.
37 SKETCHES IN COLOURS, BY W. RALSTON.
FACSIMILES IN COLOURS OF THE FOLLOWING PAINTINGS.

The 24th of December, by Miss J. Macgregor.
The Culprit, by Arthur Batt.
No Physic at Christmas, by Miss Mary Gow.
A Peep at the Ball, by Miss Mary Gow.
Nothing in it, by W. Grossmith.
Confidences, by E. F. Bretwall.
A Picture without Words, by E. K. Johnson.
Christmas in Japan, by Percy Macquid.
After the Dance, by Miss Julia Folkard.
Doddy and her Pets, by C. T. Garland.
Bringing home the Xmas Firewood, E. B. Siebert.
A Welcome Visitor, by J. Charlton.

A Large Presentation Plate from a Painting by FRED. MORGAN, entitled,
YOICKS! TALLY HO!

TALES.
Romeo and Juliet, by William Black.
Bulldog and Butterfly, by D. Christie Murray.
We are Seven, by the late Lieut.-Colonel West.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS WILL BE EQUALLY AS GOOD.
ORDER AT ONCE.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
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WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Work &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

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BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
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THOS. WRAGG AND SON
Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.
F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 28.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED SENIOR COMPOUNDERS.—Apply to KEMP & Co., Ld., Fort.

FOR SALE—A semi-grand PIANO, by Broadwood, in good order. May be seen at Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., 18, Marine Street.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS—Thoroughly qualified Assistant open to engagement, "TESTIMONIALS", B. CLARK, Hamilton & Co., Jewellers, Bombay.

BEFORE BUYING your Useful and Fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOUND in Town Hall, after St. Andrew's Dinner, a brown felt HAT and grey OVERCOAT. Owner can have them by applying at the Office of the Chamber of Commerce.

LOST between Apollo Bunder and Meadow Street, one PURSE containing one forty francs piece (gold) and about Rs. seven. Any one bringing same at 28, Meadow Street, will be rewarded.

FOX-TERRIER, B-Pups, whelped 9th Nov. Sire and dam English; imported; both dead on vermin, above and below ground, Rs. 10 each.—Unmutilated. Delivery, Bombay, Xmas Otter, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Frere Road, near extention Docks. Residence at the above Hotel for Families and Single Gentlemen. Bed-rooms 18 by 13, Airy, Lofty Rooms. Two large Saloons. Terms Rs. 3 per diem. Tram passes the Door.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Lecture on "The Abolition of Slavery" will be delivered at the Apollo Bunder Rooms by Mr. S. Tomlinson, this evening, at half past eight o'clock. The Meeting will be open to all, including ladies.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES' increasing sale is a sufficient proof of their unparalled popularity in all quarters of the Globe. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

FOR SALE,—A High-Wheeled, English-built Dog-Cart, in very good order Apply to "S." care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TO LET—From 1st January 1887, the Large and Commodious Bungalow on Bandora Hill, now in the occupation of E. C. Monod, Esq.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which eight Bungalows are attached.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna

NOW PUBLISHED.—A MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF INDIA, with a compendium of other diseases, by Surgeon-General MOORE, C.I.E. 2ND EDITION.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to **BOMBAY** and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £519,974-10-10 Stg.

"FRENCH DOLLS."—Just opened for 'Xmas a magnificent assortment of French Toys and Dolls, from 4 as. each to Rs. 37. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church-gate-street.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL, best quality, just arrived ex. ship Marabout; Large screw Rs. 4, Small Screw Rs. 3-14 per case. Apply to, HAJEE DAWOOD ESMAIL, Pinjara Molna.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in **INDIA** and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL, best quality, just arrived per ex. ship Marabout, both Large and Small Screw, former with brass label. For whole rate, apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA & Co., Carnac Bunder.

'XMAS PRESENT for the Next Mail—Book of Indian Views, consisting of: the Bombay Postman, Bombay Monkey-man, Colaba Church and 16 others, Rs. 2-4 each book. At STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Bla Kets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

FOR SALE—A handsome pair of Iron Grey Walers, Mare and Gelding, 5 and 6 years old, over 15-2 high, quite to ride and drive, in single, double and four in hand, Price Rs. 2,500. To be seen at SCOTT & Company's, Girgaum.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

LITTLE ONES—The Children of Anglo-Indians returning to India, will be taken care of in a refined and comfortable home with every Care, Attention, and Education up to 12 years of age. High class references. Address—THE MISSES ASH Box. 3,019 Sells, 167, Fleet Street, E. C

CHRISTMAS CARDS selling at half price. BON BON Crackers, Sweets, Gelatine Flags, &c. at PEARSE'S.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.
No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.

Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s Goods Station at Carnac Bridge—

230 bags grain sweepings.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms as follows, viz:—

1 case containing real gold Royal Navy, Royal Artillery, Staff and Infantry lace, cords and braids.
4 cases writing papers (bank note size.)
1 do. silver bullions.
50 pieces silk and glass embroidered foolcaries or screens.
1 case 300 dozen Stop gauge automatic copying pencils manufactured by the Eagle Pencil Co., New York.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 3 SHEDS FOR REMOVAL ON THE GUN WHARF IN THE GRAND ARSENAL COMPOUND.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises building materials of three sheds for removal on the Gun Wharf in the Grand Arsenal compound.

SALE OE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk and with the consent of the mortgagor, Mr. Narayen Ramchunder, by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date 22nd July, 1881.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11, now under No. 14,533, with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate at Naigaum, on the east side of the Matoonga road in the subdistrict of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand and ninety three and three ninths squar yards or threabouts, and bounded on the east partly by a public passage and partly by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee, on the west by the said Matoonga-road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51 and were formerly in the occupation of Raghunath Ramchandra Kaily, and are now in the occupation of the said Narayen Ramchunder or his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13, now under No. 14,538, containing by admeasurement seventy-four and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west of the said Matoonga Road, at Naigaum in the sub district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Matoonga Road, on the north, south and west sides thereof by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee and which said piece or parcel of land was formerly and is now vacant.

For ferther particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS SEEKING INVESTMENTS.

SALE OF THE BLUE MILL AND OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, STOCKS, &CA., THEIRIN SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF GURUPDEVI ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 13th December, 1886, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Lalljee Doongersey, Jadowjee Jairam, and Jadowjee Doongersey, trading under the name and firm of Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. Temooljee Dhunjeebhoy Engineer, Merwanjee Framjee Dady-Burjorna, and Bapoojee Framjee Dady-Burjorna, lately trading under the name and firm of Messrs. Bapoojee Framjee and Co. the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz.:—All that lease-hold piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 10,955 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. (), and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. (); situate on the west side of the Gurupdevi Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Gurupdevi Road, on the north partly by the property of Bhasker Harry Jakulkar, and partly by the property of Govind Muccandjee, on the west by the property of Dhondee Mahar, and partly by the property of Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and on the south by the property of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, together with the Mills, containing about 5,000 spindles, with their machinery, engines, houses, bungalow, ware-houses, outhouses, storehouse, buildings, erections now standing or being on the said piece or parcel or land and all steam engines boiler mill gear and millright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils now standing or being thereon.

The said piece of land is leased for the term of 999 years from the 1st day of January, 1883, free from rent payable to the Government of Bombay, yielding and paying during the continuance of the said terms the monthly rent of Rs. 65 with a provison for renewal for a term of 99 years at the like rent.

And on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December instant, at 2 p.m., by order of the said mortgagee Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee & Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagors, the said Messrs. Temooljee Dhunjeebhoy Engineer and Merwanjee Framjee Dady-Burjorna.

All and every the working stock of the above mill consisting of 35 bales of yarn, cotton on bobbins, cotton waste, dropping fly, coal, loose yarn, and in bundles, bobbins, cans and stores of every description for the mill use, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, solicitors to the mortgagees, at their Office, No.—, or to the undersigned at their office No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 3, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr Oosman Aba.

145 tons Superior Teak Scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st & 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th Dec., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram.

100 Tons superior first and second class Teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th Dec., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19A, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine oil table hanging lamps, first rate oleographs, handsome Brussels carpets, &c., the property of R. C. DIXON, Esq. The same comprises rich star cut glassware, superior dinner, desert and tea services, best plated cruet and egg frames, hot-water curry dishes, biscuit box, teapot, toast rack, spoons and forks, fish knife and fork with case, mustard pot, ice pail, oval and round waiters, reading lamp, best steel table cutlery by Morton and Co., very handsome French-polished teak, black and satinwood furniture, such as a set of teakwood telescopic dining tables in 6 pieces, very handsome sideboard with mirror glass back drawing-room, pier, oval, square, writing, folding and Madras pattern marble-top, dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room sofas, round and square teapoys, carved flower stand, drawing-room cabinet with mirror glassback, handsome English wall brackets with glasses, Chinese drawing room screen, lady's writing table, music book stand, hat and tripod stands, drawing room, easy, reclining, lady's straight, folding, rocking and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, iron bedstead complete, clothes press, chest of drawers, handsome reclining sofa, single screen, glass doors, wardrobe, clothes basket, double door almira with plate glass doors, dressing glass, single cot complete, dressing glass, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome engravings, photograph and oleographs, real Persian carpets and rugs, table and hanging Hink's duplex lamps, Parian figures, bath and dispense room articles, water filters, perambulator, ice box, knife cleaning machine, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases white mulls.
5 " " nansooks.
5 " " jacconets.
4 " " checks.
2 " Spanish stripes.
2 " Coloured broad cloth.
1 " Flannel.
1 " Napoleon Price & Co.'s toilet powder.
1 D. B. C. F. 12-bore gun with implements in case, by Hewson.
1 Revolver with 25 cartridges in oakwood case, by Alex. Henry.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 Light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

JUST THE THING FOR THE XMAS SEASON.
BUY YOUR XMAS PRESENTS.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell to the highest bidder by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* Office, a consignment of handsome bronze, porcelain and glass pedestal kerosine oil lamps, silver glass flower vases, handsome bronze figures, table ornaments, inkstands, flower vases, artificial flowers, very grand new pattern majolica flower vases and pots, new patent standing photo albums, leather dressing cases and other leather goods, great variety of mechanical wooden and tin toys, game boxes, wickerwork baskets, ladies corsets, Christmas tree toys, writing desks, chess boards with men, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS,
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY
BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms WITHOUT RESERVE on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, at 2-30 p. m.

The above consignment of books can be seen, and catalogues obtained, on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers or to Messrs. LATHAM & Co. a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 3, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

The property of Government.

1 piece of silk cloth embroidered with gold and 1 woollen Odhoni.

At 1-30 p.m.

1 second-hand strong mail phaeton in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong bay Australian horse, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 pair of handsome strong bay galloways, both go in single and double harness.
1 strong second-hand landau in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, with a powerful bay Australian horse and harness.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse 14-2 high, sound and broken to saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong English-built buggy in very good order.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 22 Babula Tank Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood full toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehn, a handsome mahogany Thurston's miniature billiard table, with balls, cues, &c., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome strong built victoria, a handsome strong fast trotting bay Arab horse with harness, a large size cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of B. B. Conry, Esq.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 13, Depot Lane, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs, gentleman and lady's saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major C. S. CLOSE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 152, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures, &c, &c., the property of T. J. WARD, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1886.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron **GREY WALERS**, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—

A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.

Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.

Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

THE ALL SAINTS, SISTER'S SALE OF WORK and of other Useful and Ornamental Articles will be held at the Cathedral Girl's School,

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

December 2nd, 3rd and 4th, from 4 p. m. till 8-30 p. m. The Needle Work done in the School will be sold at the same time.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR Light Grey **WALERS**, 15-2½, very handsome and quiet to drive, double or single.

A pair of Grey Arab Galloways, 14 hands, 5 years-old, quiet to ride and drive. A miniature circular-fronted Brougham, English-made, by Thorn, with a very powerful Bay Arab horse 14-3.

2 Country-bred, Pony Mares, (Bay and Grey) quiet to ride and drive

The above can be seen at the stables of the Undersigned at Byculla.

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

B. G. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 15th December 1886, the following revised timings will be adopted for the mixed trains.

MAIN LINE.

UP MIXED			P.M.	DOWN MIXED.		A.M.
Bhavnagar	Dep.	12	7	Wadhwan Junction	Dep.	5 24
Dhola Junction	Arr.	2	25	Dhola Junction	Ar	10 3
Do.	De.	2	42	Do.	Dep.	10 28
Wadhwan Junction	Arr.	7	24	Bhavnagar	Arr.	P.M. 12 43

BRANCH LINE.

UP MIXED.		A.M.	DOWN MIXED		A.M.
Dhola Junction	Dep.	10 45	Dhorajee	Dep.	8 0
		P.M.			P.M.
Dhorajee	Arr.	4 49	Dhola Junction	Arr.	1 49

By order.
W. W. TAIT
Assistant Traffic Superintendent,
In charge Traffic Department.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office Ghadechi, Nov. 24, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJI RAHEMTOOLA SULLEIMAN and HAJI MOOSSA SULLEIMAN have CONTRACTED to SELL to Mr. VUNMALEEDAS HURGOVENDAS. All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the several bungalows and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort, containing by admeasurement forty-six square burgas and eighteen and one-ninth square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by vacant ground of Nuserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, on the west by the vacant ground of Lallji Mooljee, on the north by the open drain, and on the south partly by the vacant ground of Condajee Narronjee and partly by the vacant ground of Damodar Canjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors and are assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward Nos. 2,408, 2,409, 2,410, 2,411, and 2,412 respectively and street Nos. 338, 310, 1, 2, and 344 respecively.

All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 19 Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any.—Dated this 25th day of November 1886,

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Purchaser's solicitors.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has imported the following goods of the best quality by s. s. Surat and s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind:—

Gent's Ellwood's Black Felt Hats		Rs.	7-8 to 8 each
Do.	do. White and Shooting hat	"	10
Do.	Neckties of different colours and fashions	Ans.	8 to Rs. 2 each
Do.	Collars of different fashions	Rs.	4 to 5 per dozen.
Do.	Argosy and other kinds of braces	"	1 to 3 per pair,
Do.	Coloured and white English shirts	"	24 per dozen.
Do.	Tweed coats and trousers for cold weather	"	10 to 12 per suit.
Do.	Black coating coat and cashmere trousers	"	25 to 30 per suit.
Do.	do. do. Morning coat, vest and Cashmere trousers	"	35 to 40 per suit,
Do.	Black broadcloth dress coat vest and trousers	"	50 to 80 per suit.
Best White linen damask		"	1-8 per yard.

ઇસ્સાજી આદમજી.
i. e, ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter,
29, Meadow Street, Fort.
Bombay, November 30, 1886.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if [illegible] through the Bank.

C. LOWELL,
[illegible] Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL......£500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ....4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &C.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now **IMPORTING** WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

TENDERS will be received by me up to the 6th inst., for the work of Muccadum,

Rates to be quoted for each article, in detail, on net shipping weight per cwt., and for cotton in full pressed bales, also charges for cotton in half pressed bales.

I reserve to myself the right to reject or accept any Tender without question.

Letters to be addressed to JOHN FACHIRI, care o *Bombay Gazette.*

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Medow-Street, Bombay.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"RIFLE MIXTURE."
Attention is respectfully invited to this latest Specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Rs. 2 per 1 lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

FINEST
SYRIAN LATAKIA,
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

ALLEN AND GINTER'S
"RICHMOND GEM"
TOBACCO
(Curly Cut)
for Pipes and Cigarettes.
EXQUISITELY FRESH AND SWEET.
Rs. 2-4 per ½ lb. Tin.

FINEST AMERICAN
PLUG TOBACCOS.
Fresh shipment just to hand.
NO TOBACCO LIKE IT IN INDIA.

Golden Block	Per lb.	Rs. 3	0
Bright Honey Dew	Per lb.	Rs. 2	8
Cavendish	Per lb.	Re. 1	4

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols, Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRAN OF TH ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Bazar, Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, 3 to 6-30 p.m.
Fancy Bazar, Cathedral Girls' School, 4 to 8-30 p.m.
Polo, maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Departure of Mr. Justice Scott per mail steamer.
Departure of English Mail, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Ethiopia (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Zambesi (s), for Karachi; Akbar (s), Kutch Mandvi; Errensels (s), Elephant Point; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; Mobille (s), Gwader and Busreh; Chanda (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Pandora (s), Hongkong and Colombo.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The current tariff rate for Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders is 1s. 5d. per rupee. (Schedule 29).

BOMBAY RACES.—The honorary secretary of the Bombay Races begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of Rs. 200 from H. H. the Rao of Cutch.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was not opposed to the increased grant to the Institution for Deaf-Mutes, as was stated by mistake in our report of the proceedings.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from Mr. H. A. Geyer, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court Poor-box.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be:—Black and Yellow—Messrs. Barton, Begbie, Cobbold, Capt. Fenton, and Lieut. Murray *vs.* White—Messrs. Macrae, Baker, Rathbone, Warner and Summer. Play will commence at 4-45 p.m.

THE 38-TON GUN—Ten rounds will be fired from the 38-ton gun, Colaba Point, at 4 p.m. to-day. It is notified, therefore, that all precautions be taken, and doors and windows be kept open in order to minimise the concussion as much as possible.

SHIP SPOKEN.—At 6-15 p.m., on Sunday, November 28, the mail steamer Assam passed the British ship County of Peebles, of Glasgow, standing to the eastward under all plain sail. She wished to be reported "all well." The Assam gave her lat. 16·21 N., long. 53·04 E.

REPORTED THEFT.—Leeya, a Hindoo woman living at Tuntunpoora Street, reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 310, from her room on the night of the 23rd ultimo. Complainant suspects her son-in-law, who has since absconded. A search is being made for the accused.

DEATH IN JAIL.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the House of Correction, touching the death of Damodhur Govindas, aged 50 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. On the 21st ultimo, he was admitted into the Jail hospital suffering from diarrhœa, he gradually became worse, and died on Wednesday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at Mint Road, Fort, touching the death of Rustomjee Framjee, aged 20 years. On Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock, he left his house at Stone Bunder in a temper, and refused to take his usual night meal. At half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning a sweetmeat seller, who dropped his brass pot in a well on the Mint Road, opposite the European General Hospital, while dragging for it, hooked the dead body of the deceased. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed with the clothes he had on when he left his house on the night previous. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

FANCY FAIRS IN BOMBAY.

A SALE of useful and ornamental articles was held at the Cathedral Girls' School yesterday evening. Among the exhibits were also some of the needle-work done by the girls of the school. The various articles were tastefully placed on the tables ranged round the large school-room. There were a good many vendors but very few purchasers. The attendance, it is to be hoped, will be better this evening and on Saturday. The bazaar opens at 4 p.m. and closes at 8-30. A similar sale was undertaken by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bell, at the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road. Here again the attendance was markedly small. With Christmas near at hand, those to whom are entrusted the management of institutions, with little or no funds to aid them, appear to seize this season to interest the charitable, through fancy bazaars and the like, on behalf of their different charges. But the venture does not appear to be successful, judging from the apparent apathy evinced at both the sales. However, the bazaars continue open to-day and to-morrow, when it is to be hoped better luck is in store for the ladies and gentlemen who have undertaken the arduous task of organising the fairs in the shape of "silver harvests."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

NATIVE NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS.

THE *Hindu Patriot*, in noticing the Viceroy's animadversions on the misrepresentations made by the Bengali press, says:—"We feel deeply pained by these remarks. Had they occurred in a political party speech in Great Britain, we would have known how to account for them; but from the mouth of our ruler—the ruler of a subject country—they convey a most portentious meaning, and the nation should ponder over them in all humility and profound consideration. There is not a syllable of threat in them; but one cannot read them without a sense of awe, coming as they do from the mouth of a statesman of the highest calibre specially renowned for the calmness and judicial tone of his temper. No one is more intelligently familiar with the spirit of newspaper criticism than is his Excellency, and trained in the atmosphere of British liberty, party considerations apart, few can claim to be more truly liberal. He must therefore, be well aware of the mischievous tendency of his remarks, coming as they did from the mouth of our ruler and representative of our august sovereign. They lay the axe at the root of all criticism, and indeed of the liberty of the press. It cannot be said that the criticisms under notice were wrong, unfair, unjust and immoderate in tone and therefore fit to be condemned by the ruler concerned; for if the criticised be the party to judge what is moderate and what is just, adieu to all liberty of the press. The law of the land has provided the necessary machinery for the settlement of such issues, and we cannot replace them by another without serious danger. Temperate, moderate, fair, and the like are comparative terms; they mean nothing until they set up a standard of some kind or other for the purpose of comparison. Now what is the standard of comparison for the tone of newspaper criticism, ? May we accept the tone of the English press—that of the *Times*, of the *Daily News*, of the *St. James's Gazette*, of the *Telegraph*, or of the *Saturday Review*, not to advert to the *World* or *Truth*, as our standard? If so, can any one venture to tell us with the smallest regard to truth, that the native press exceeds that measure? Take, again, the leading Anglo-Indian papers. The *Pioneer* is reputed to be a *quasi* Government organ in which members of Council and high officers of State ventilate their opinions, and its tone is of course fully approved of by Government, for it allows it free circulation without charging any postage. Now, can we adopt the tone it assumes towards the people of this country as the standard for moderation and fair play, to be followed by the native press? We may ask the same question as regards our local contemporary of the *Englishman*, as he appeared in the Ilbert Bill days? We are no advocates of vituperation and rancorous charges. We yield to none in the warmth of our loyalty to our gracious Empress than whom a nobler sovereign never wielded a sceptre, and strenuously deprecate the use of language calculated to affect in any way our true allegiance and respect for our sovereign and her government; but we cannot allow criticisms of particular act or acts, of particular officer or officers, or of particular measures to be barred by such allegiance, and loyalty and regard for our rulers.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

3RD DECEMBER, 1886.

8-30 P.M. Special Service and Sermon by the Rev. Father Page.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road. London

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

PURMANUNDAS JEWANDAS VS. ARDASIR FRAMJEE.

THE plaintiff's claim was that the defendant may be decreed to quit and deliver up possession to him of the land situated at Mazagon, Bhundarwara Hill, and to pay Rs. 15 per day for each day that the defendant may have remained in possession of the land after the 1st January 1883 by way of damages for not delivering up possession of it on the abovementioned date. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinsha, for the defendant.

The plaintiff sought to recover possession of a piece of land at Bhundarwara Hill, admeasuring 675 square yards, under an indenture dated 20th March, 1850, made between Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Muncherjee Pestonjee of the one part and Maneckbai, daughter of Framjee Dhunjibhoy, of the other part. By the said writing Maneckbai leased the land at a monthly rental of Rs. 1-15-6, agreeing to quit upon a month's notice given in writing to her. Subsequently one Canjee Chuttoor became the owner of the land subject to the lease. By indenture dated 8th December, 1851, Canjee Chuttoor leased to Maneckbai another portion of the piece of land admeasuring 675 square yards at a monthly rental of Rs. 2-2-8 under similar covenants. Maneckbai entured into possession of the land as well as of a third piece, being the remaining portion of the land admeasuring 675 square yards, upon the same covenants. Maneckba, made over the several peices of land to her father, Framji Dhunjibhoy, upon whose death, the defendant, his son, entered into possession. In October, 1852, the plaintiff, under the will of Canjee Chuttoor, became entitled to the land in question. On the 15th November, 1882, the plaintiff gave to the defendant notice to quit and deliver up possession of the pieces of land on or before 1st January, 1883, but the defendant declined to do so.

The defendant, a solicitor of the High Court, denied that the land was held otherwise than on a fazandaree tenure, and denying the genuineness of the two indentures, put the plaintiff to the proof of his claim. If the land was held by defendant's predecessors in title on the terms mentioned in the indentures, such holding had for many years past ceased, and he and his predecessors had held the premises under a fazandaree title, and had spent large sums of money on the buildings on the land in the belief that they had held them on a permanent tenure and could not be turned out. Plaintiff and his predecessors in title had allowed the expenditure of moneys on the buildings under such belief. Plaintiff and his predecessors had continued representing that defendant held on a permanent tenure and could not be turned out. Defendant relied on the bills of ground rent presented by the plaintiff and his predecessors, in which the defendant and his predecessors were always recognised as fazandaree tenants. A portion of the land was for the first time granted in 1862 by the plaintiff's predecessors on fazandaree tenure, while another portion was similarly granted in 1867; and a third in 1870. Since the transfer by Maneckbhai, the defendant's father and the defendant himself had spent large sums of money in rebuilding and improving the dwellings, and a new dwelling-house had also been built upon the land. The rent bills of the different pieces of land were from the first amalgamated by the grantors, who knew that all the holdings were of fazandaree tenure. In 1864, the Elphinstone Land and Reclamation Company having offered to purchase the whole of Bhundarwara Hill, an enquiry was held by the Collector of Bombay with a view to enable the company to acquire the property under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The defendant along with other tenants attended at such enquiry and claimed compensation, which in the aggregate was found to be so heavy that the company withdrew the offer. Defendant then claimed, as compensation, a sum which should produce a monthly income of Rs. 400, on which basis the compensation claimed amounted to Rs. 80,000. The plaintiff's predecessors were very angry with the defendant for claiming such a heavy compensation, and one of them remarked that it would be about Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 only. Defendant was at the time informed that the plaintiff's predecessors, being anxious to accept the offer of the company, consulted counsel as to whether the tenants could not be turned out on notice; and that they were advised that the tenants' holdings, being expressed on the face of the rent bills to be of a fazandaree nature, were perpetual. The defendant submitted that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the case, held that the introduction of fazandaree into the rent bills did not favour the contention that the tenure was altered. There was no alteration in the rent; and the new house had then been completed. The leases made by Canjee Chuttoor were similar to the other leases. Fazandaree was used sometimes as land held under a private landlord by private arrangement; and sometimes it denoted permanent tenure. The term was ambiguous; and the introduction of it did not, in his Lordship's judgment, show an alteration of tenure. There was no proof that the tenure of Maneckbai was fazandaree in the more limited sense. In 1867, a change was made from fazandaree rent to fazandaree ground. In 1864, 488 square yards were settled as being in possession of defendant's predecessors. Nothing was, however, said as to tenure. No representation was made by the executors of Canjee Chuttoor as to tenure of original land; and the intention as to 241 square yards extra was that they should be held on the same tenure. Defendant, no doubt, believed that it was a permanent tenure; but he was mistaken. The tenants understood that the tenancy was monthly, and that they would not be disturbed if they paid the rents. The proceedings to take up the Bhundarwara property only showed that the executors of Canjee Chuttoor were ignorant of their rights; or that they thought it would be hard on the tenants to enforce their strict rights. No practice of granting permanent leases had been proved. In 1880 the plaintiff altered his bills and had disputes with all his tenants, who hoped that, by the introduction of the word fazandaree, their landlord would not insist on the leases. His Lordship awarded plaintiff Rs. 287 as damages from 1st January, 1883, to 1st March, 1887, or until defendant vacated. Each party was to pay his own costs. Decree for plaintiff vacating to be by 1st March, 1887.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 30th November:—

Karachi.—Rain during week ending 22nd, in Thana Bulakhan 1 inch 70 cents, in Manjhand 1 inch 63 cents, average fall in 11 other stations 22 cents. River at Kotri on 27th, 4 feet 9 inches against 5 feet 2 inches on the same date last year. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in five talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and Ghorabari nil, 40 and 36 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowings continue. Rain in nine talukas, average 30 cents. Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in two talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikapur 20, 24¼ and 35; Larkhana 19, 27 and 40; and Sukkur 20, 28 and 38 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting still continues; Jamba and mustard cultivation in good condition: wheat cultivation in progress. Rain on 16th, 2 inches 90 cents, and on 23rd, 37 cents at Sakrand. River at Kotri on 29th November, 4 feet 7 inches against 5 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in eight and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, bajri 36¼, jowari 40, rice red 26 and white 20 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—In Kashmor and Shahdadpur talukas rabi sowings continue on river lands and Sukkur Canal water respectively. Cattle-disease in Jacobabad and Kashmor; slight fever.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi crops generally good; kharif reaped. Slight fever Daskroi, Dholka and Gogha Talukas; two cases of cholera in the city, both fatal. Wheat and bajri 31 pounds per rupee each.

Panch Mahals.—Fever continues, at Baramkheda in Dohad there is still cattle-disease; 11 animals were attacked during the week. Reaping of bajri going on, and sowing of gram finished in Godhra and Kalol; sowing of gram in Dohad, and of both wheat and gram in Jhalod going on; late kharif crops in good condition. Wheat 25, bajri 37 and maize 77 pounds.

Kaira.—Standing crops healthy; rabi sowings almost completed. Slight fever in Matar and Nadiad talukas. Bajri 34, wheat 24 and rice 21½ pounds.

Broach. Rabi sowing still in progress in the Bara villages; standing crops in good condition. Slight fever in Jambusar, Vagra and Amod talukas. Rice 21, bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Standing crops healthy; reaping of khariff crops completed; sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Slight fever in Bardoli, Balsar and Mandvi. Jowari 35 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather warm and cloudy; rain at Pimpalner 72 cents. Reaping of jowari and picking of cotton continue; rabi crops doing well. Small-pox in one and fever in five talukas. Wheat 30 pounds 6 tolas and bajri 45 pounds 8 tolas.

Nasik.—Rain at Nasik 22, Niphad 6, Yeola 20 and Kalvan 68 cents. In "dangi" villages harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed, and in deshi parts still in progress; rabi sowing vigorously progressing. Public health generally good. Wheat 28¾, bajri 36 29-40, and rice 20 33-40 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 24th, 1° warm on 25th, 26th and 30th ultimo, and 2° warm on all other days. Vapour in air normal on 24th and 30th ultimo, and excessive from 25th to 29th ultimo. Wind normal. Distant lightning on 27th.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif nearly completed; sowing of rabi in progress. Fever in six talukas and cattle-disease in two. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolab.—(Report for the week ending 29th ultimo).—Fever in Alibag, Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas; cattle-disease throughout the district, except in Pen Taluka. Reaping mostly finished. Rice 2nd sort 24 pounds 21 tolas, and tur dal 2nd sort 20 pounds 4 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping harik and other crops commenced; sowing winter crops started. Fever in three and cattle-disease in four talukas; public health generally good. Nagli 18-24, vari 16-24 and rice 12.

Poona.—Rain in Purandhar taluka and Petha Ambegaon, being 83 and 60 cents respectively; light showers elsewhere, except in Junnar and Indapur Talukas. Rabi crops doing well; reaping and harvesting of kharif in progress. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indapur Taluka. Bajri 42 and jowari 60 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 52 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain generally throughout the district. Kharif reaping and rabi sowing completed. Slight cattle-disease in Karjat and Nevasa. Bajri average 53 and jowari 68 pounds.

Sholapur.—Kharif and rabi crops doing well on the whole; cotton crops have suffered from the late excessive rain in Karmala and Pandharpur talukas. Slight cattle-disease in barsi taluka; public health generally good. Jowari 74 1-6 and bajri 51 3-7 pounds.

Satara.—All rabi crops doing well. Weather unsettled; public health very good. Bajri 45-7 and jowari 48-11.

Bijapur.—Weather chilly. Kharif harvest commenced; rabi crop good; linseed suffering from excessive moisture in Sindgi. Fever and ague in Badami. Jowari 69 and bajri 57 pounds.

Belgaum.—Reaping of rice nearly completed, that of jowari and bajri in pogress; rabi crops doing well. Jowari 48 and bajrii 49 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Reaping of rice crops almost completed, that of early jowari in progress; sowing of late crops completed; cotton crops good. Fever in Bankapur, Kalghatgi, Kod and in Mugud Petha; slight cattle-disease in Kod and Mugud. Rice 24 and jowari 59 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rice crop good; rice and betelnut harvest continue above Ghats. Slight fever and cattle-disease in five talukas; public health generally good. Rice common Karwar and district average 12¼ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot during the day; mornings cold; general health fair; fever prevailing in some places; small-pox in Gondal taluka. Wheat 29, bajri 28 and jowari 36 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather fair jowari and bajri harvested, cotton good. Bajri 32, jowari 40 and wheat 30 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health good; cattle-disease in Moha taluka of Navsari Division. Standing crops in good condition: rabi sowing and harvesting of kharif almost over. Bajri 33, wheat 18 and rice 21 pounds

BENGAL.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.—We have already announced that the Austrian steamer Melpomene, with pilgrims a-board, met with a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, and lost 23 passengers from various causes. The following is a fuller account of the circumstance:—"On the 4th ultimo the vessel left Jeddah for Calcutta with 582 Mahomedan Hadjis on board, and on the 8th ultimo passed Aden. At 12 a. m. of the 23rd, when in lat. 16·41 N. and long. 86·10 E., it began to blow from the north-east with the barometer rapidly falling, which went down to 28·9 by 4 p.m. At this time the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane, veering round to all points of the compass from N. E. to W. and S., and then S. E. It then stopped. During the 22nd it blew a hurricane with blinding rain, heavy lightning, and a very bad cross sea. The vessel was completely enveloped in foam, and nothing could be seen at a distance of more than ten feet. The next day, at noon, when in lat. 17 ., long. 83·37 E., the foremast went overboard, and two of the ship's boats, with their davits and gear, were carried away. The round-house on deck was also washed away, and a portion of the saloon was smashed. The crew fared badly, as nearly all of them were knocked about and hurt, one of them very severely. Captain P. Adrianich had a fall and received severe injuries. The lot of the passengers was even worse. The hatches had been battened down over them, and when an opportunity occurred the doctor in charge of the pilgrims went below, and on several occasions found five or six of the pilgrims dead, killed either by fright or by the rolling of the vessel. The total number who thus met their death amounted ultimately to no fewer than 23, including some five or six old men and one old woman. There was no epidemic on board, and but for the cyclone the passengers would have suffered no hardship. Orders were issued by the port authorities to detain the vessel at Mutiabur Ghat, in case she had not a clean bill of health, but this proving otherwise the Melpomene was allowed to steam up to No. 4 Jetty, where she anchored and discharged her passengers. The hull and engines of the vessel are intact, but she presents outwardly the appearance of a wreck. Everything that was possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the hapless passengers, and but for the skill with which the vessel was managed it is doubtful whether she would ever have reached the port in safety."

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA IN 1885.—Surgeon-Major R. C. Sanders, M.D., has, in the capacity of Officiating Health Officer, written a very interesting report on the health of Calcutta during the year 1885. The year was normal as regards meteorology, with the exception of an excess of rain in August. The price of food was high, owing to the inundation caused in many parts of Bengal by the excessive rain. The birth-rate was 19·2 per 1,000, against 17·0 for the preceding decennium. It is doubtful whether this was due to more births, or better registration. The death-rate was 29·3 against a decennial rate of 29·7. Cholera contributed 8·7 of this rate; small-pox., 35; fevers, 8·8; bowel complaints, 3·8; injuries, 44; and all other causes, 12·0. The death-rate of the suburbs was 44·8, made up as follows:—Cholera, 7·4; small-pox, 27; fevers, 16·3; bowel complaints, 8·3; and other causes, 12·3. Deaths of infants under one year constitute about 12 per cent. of the total mortality of the town, and amount to a ratio of 401·3 per 1,000 of the living and 316·4 of estimated births. Tetanus accounts for 1,228 of 2,819 deaths. Dr. Sanders attributes this disease to the insanitary condition of the lying-in room.

STRIKE IN THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S STABLES.

IT is a general opinion that a Prince of a large province like Mysore has supreme command over his subjects. This theory has been altogether destroyed by the recent strike at the Maharajah's Stables. The Rajah is supposed to be all-powerful, but yet he is controlled by such menials as horsekeepers. The disturbance arose under the following circumstances. His Highness, while visiting his stables, noticed one of the grooms washing his hands in the water used for mixing the bran supplied to the horses. The Rajah flew into a passion over this affair and immediately ordered the unfortunate man a dozen lashes with the cat-o-nine tails. Many another potentate would have ordered the head of the man instead of the castigation. The man took his flogging in good part, and it was severe no doubt, but he submitted. Not so his companions, Pindaries by birth and creed; they felt as if a serious wrong had been done to at least one of their members; they resisted the order; their protest was not listened to, and the unfortunate syce received his dozen with the Maharajah standing over to see that the work was executed properly. The next day the revenge came. Every syce left his Highness' service, and eighty-five were on strike. The stables of his Highness were deserted. He endeavoured to obtain other assistance, but failed. So, in despair, he telegraphed to Bangalore and Madras. A number of men came up for work. The syces, who are all Pindaries, were equal to the occasion, and they gave the new-comers a chance to go back to their own country or die mysteriously. They chose the former, and they are now gone. The Pindaries are masters of the situation. The best of the joke is that his Highness wants them very particularly just now in consequence of the Viceroy's visit. Every effort has been made to supply the vast loss of the grooms, but it has failed. A few came up the other day from Bangalore and continued working for a day. The same evening they were waylaid and thrashed. The next they were all gone, and the Rajah was as badly off as ever. He has now just a few pariah horsekeepers who risk the thrashing and the threat to be made to disappear from this world mysteriously, in return for a good salary. This very small contingent is supplemented by members of the Maharajah's Body-guard, who have been forced to do this work. His Highness seems determined to hold out against the demands of the horsekeepers on strike, and it would appear that the grooms are equally determined to hold out on their part. What the Pindaries want is the dimissal of the native Master of the Horse, who has rendered himself obnoxious, and who, they believe, advised his Highness to order the flogging to the erring syce. What with meeting the Viceroy and other arrangements in connection with his Excellency's visit and this strike of horse-keepers, his Highness has quite enough to do to keep him occupied.—*Madras Times.*

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW AND THE SOCIALISTS.

The Lord Mayor's Show this year was marred both by unpropitious weather and by apprehensions of disturbances. The crowd which assembled to witness the civic pageant was not so large as usual, and it was composed in great part of the rough element, who would have taken advantage of any opportunity for a riot. The elaborate police arrangements, supported as they were by the military, sufficed to maintain complete order along the line of route of the Lord Mayor's procession through the City to the Law Courts, and thence through the Strand and Northumberland-avenue, returning by the Thames Embankment to the City.

Trafalgar-square, where the Socialists declared their intention of holding a meeting, was the centre of interest and of possible danger. Here the police were assembled in large force; and although there were many exciting incidents with the mob, no serious collision occurred. After the Lord Mayor's procession had passed, the Socialists a held meeting at the base of Nelson's Column. They were speaking for nearly half an hour before the police interfered, and, with the aid of troops, cleared the square. A part of the mob then rushed along Pall-mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, to the park; but no damage was done on the way. There was some oratory of the usual character in the park, but the mob was speedily dispersed by a heavy downpour of rain. The leaders of the Social Democratic Federation must (the *Daily News* says) be absolved from any participation in the proceedings. No recognized leaders of that or kindred associations were to be seen among the crowd, which, indeed, seemed to lack both motive and leadership.

The day's peace, according to the *Daily Telegraph*, was largely due to two circumstances:—The first of these was the display of the troops and the mounted police; the second was the system by which intelligence was passed to and from Scotland-yard and from outlying stations. There were troops in sight, and everybody knew that there were many more not in sight, but in immediate readiness if they were wanted. At St. George's Barracks, for instance, the soldiers were to be seen standing in the guard-room, and at the barrack-windows, fully accoutred, ready to seize their rifles at a moment's notice and march upon the streets. But the value of the presence of the military was seen most in Trafalgar-square. A vast crowd lingered about, comprising in it a rather large proportion of roughs, and there seemed still the possibility of some disturbance. Just then a body of the Life Guards, who had been drawn up in Whitehall, cantered round the square. That was enough; the police once more cleared the monument. Speechifying was now at an end, and in less than half an hour the constables, who had discharged a difficult duty with praiseworthy forbearance and tact, were able at least the bulk of them—to be withdrawn. Of the completeness of Sir Charles Warren's intelligence department there was ample proof. During the rush from the square to Hyde Park a slight disturbance took place in St. James's-street. In a few minutes the fact seemed to have been telephoned or otherwise made known at head-quarters, and a half-squadron of mounted men were to be seen cantering up Pall-mall. The cavalry and these civil horsemen produced a healthy moral effect which there was no mistaking. There were elements of the vast throng bent on disorder; but they must have felt that it was actually impossible to get away from the constables.

SUICIDE OF MR. FRED. ARCHER.

Mr. Fred. Archer, the jockey, committed suicide in a fit of delirium at his residence, Falmouth House, New-market, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 8. He rode at Lewes races on Thursday, and returned home to Newmarket the same evening, having caught a slight cold, which developed into a severe attack of congestion of the lungs, accompanied by high fever, which was afterwards pronounced to be typhoid fever. On Monday morning he was pronounced better, and several of his friends left the house for a time; his room about one o'clock being occupied only by himself, his sister Mrs. Coleman, and the nurse. At the request of Archer, the latter proceeded to dinner, and Mrs. Coleman, while looking out of the window, was attracted by a noise behind her On looking round for the cause, she was horrified to find her brother in a fit of delirium staggering across the room with a revolver in his hand. Springing from her seat, she rushed towards Archer with the intention of depriving him of the weapon; but, with an unsuspected strength, he clutched her towards him, and, placing the revolver in his mouth, he fired with fatal effect; the bullet going through his neck and severing the spinal cord. Death was instantaneous. Archer greatly weakened himself by the severe training that he went through in order to be able to ride St. Mirin for the Cambridgeshire. A course of incessant Turkish baths, fasting, and medicine brought him down to close upon the necessary 8 st. 7lb.; but the effect on his constitution was ruinous, and he had little strength left to resist such a malady as typhoid fever.

Archer, who was the son of a well-known steeple-chase jockey, did not begin riding until 1870, having in the meanwhile been apprenticed to Mathew Dawson, the well-known Newmarket trainer. Archer's first success of any note was when he rode Salvanos for the Cesarewitch of 1872, and he was at that time so light in weight that he had no difficulty in riding the minimum impost of 5st. 7lb. His style of riding was so much liked that he got plenty of employment in the following season; and in 1874 Lord Falmouth, who had been much struck by his style of riding, gave him the mount on Atlantic for the Two Thousand Guineas of 1874. This was his first triumph in a classic race; but he soon made his mark in other events, winning the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks on Spinaway in 1875, the Derby and the St. Leger on Silvio in 1877, the Oaks and the St. Leger on Jannette in 1878, and the Two Thousand Guineas on Charibert in 1879, all these victories being gained in the colours of his first master, Lord Falmouth. He also rode Wheel of Fortune in the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks of 1879, and would have won the St. Leger with her as well if she had not broken down; while in the following season he secured one of his greatest triumphs, when, though only able to use one arm owing to having been bitten by a horse while at exercise, he won the Derby on the Duke of Westminster's Bend Or, beating Robert the Devil by a head. Yet another Derby fell to his share the next year, as he rode the American colt Iroquois both for that race and for the St. Leger; while in 1882 he achieved one of the greatest surprises ever known, even in connection with the Doncaster race, by winning on Lord Falmouth's Dutch Oven, who started at very long odds. Archer won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1883 on Galliard, who was only placed third for the Derby; and this was the last of his triumphs in the classic races for Lord Falmouth, who sold off his stud soon afterwards. But some of Archer's greatest triumphs were still to come; as last year he again won the Derby and St. Leger on Lord Hastings's Melton; while this season he rode the unbeaten Ormonde in the same two races, as well as in six others, and, but for his having elected to ride Saraband in preference, he would have had the mount on Ormonde in the Two Thousand Guineas as well. He also rode Paradox, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, and Lonely, winner of the Oaks last year; so that his successes in the five great three-year-old races include the Two Thousand Guineas (four times), the One Thousand Guineas (twice), the Derby (five times), the Oaks (four times), and the St. Leger (six times). He has also won all the other great races except the Cambridgeshire, for which he had the mount on St. Mirin a fortnight ago, and was only beaten a head. He had backed this colt to win him £7,000. Without referring to the many minor races and matches in which he displayed his remarkable judgment of pace, his unrivalled delicacy and strength of hand, it must be said of Archer that he was the most successful jockey which the Turf has ever known, not only in regard to the comparatively short time during which he was riding, but in regard to the actual number of his mounts. For thirteen years in succession he has been at the head of the winning list of jockeys, having won 229 races in 1878, 197 in 1879, 120 in 1880, 220 in 1881, 210 in 1882, 232 in 1883, 241 in 1884, 246 last year, and 170 this season. Altogether, Archer has ridden 2,748 winners since he began to ride, and will, even when compared with such men of the past as Fordham, Frank Butler, Jim Robinson, and Chifney, be remembered as the finest horsemen of the century.

The deceased was married to Miss Rose Nellie Dawson, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Dawson, in January 1883. She died just two years ago. To show in what esteem he was held, it may be mentioned that at the Westminster Palace Hotel Archer was presented with a solid silver dinner-service for twenty-four persons, accompanied by an address. Much sympathy has been expressed throughout the country, and among the first to cause inquiries to be made was the Prince of Wales.

Holloway's Pills.—With the darkening days and changing temperatures the digestion becomes impaired, the liver disordered, and the mind despondent unless the cause of the irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by an alterative like these Pills. They go directly to the source of the evil, thrust out all impurities from the circulation, reduce distempered organs to their natural state, and correct all defective and contaminated secretions. Such easy means of instituting health, strength, and cheerfulness should be in the possession of all whose stomachs are weak, whose minds are much harassed, or whose brains are overworked. Holloway's is essentially a blood-tempering medicine, whereby its influence reaching the remotest fibres of the frame, effects a universal good.

THE PRIEST IN THE FAMILY.

UNDER this heading the *Globe* published the following letter addressed to its editor:—

London, Nov. 5.

SIR,—The following correspondence between Cardinal Manning and Mr. Moore, the administrator of the Pro-Cathedral, on the one side, and myself on the other, contains matter of such momentous public importance that I cannot withhold it from publication, painful though that be. I enclose my card, but have suppressed my own name and that of my wife for obvious reasons, and I trust that those who have done me and mine such irreparable injury will respect this anonymity. My sole object in seeking publicity for what may look like a mere family affair is to enlighten husbands and fathers as to the methods by which the Roman Catholic Propaganda accomplishes its objects. I was not even aware that my wife had seen a priest until after her formal reception. Pray understand me that I do not contest the right of any one—man or woman married or single—to follow the dictates of conscience in matters of religion. What I protest against is a system of secrecy, of intrigue, and of deliberate deception being employed to make converts. Had Mr. Moore informed me that my wife had asked him to admit her into the Roman Catholic Church, and that he purposed doing so, I should have had no grievance against him on that point. But for any man, whether priest or layman, to receive visits alone from a married woman in his private apartments—for such was absolutely the case—and to keep those visits secret until discovery is made, seems to me an intolerable and abominable thing, and I believe [illegible] a few Roman Catholics will think, if they do not say, the same.

No. 1.

To the Rev. C. H. Moore.

October 21, 1886.

Sir,—You will acknowledge my right to ask for categorical and explicit replies to the following questions:—

1st. My wife asserts that you admitted her into the Roman Catholic Church on Thursday, October 14. Is this true?

2nd. She further affirms that you were perfectly aware of my having absolutely refused to sanction her contemplated change of faith. Is this true?

3rd. Finally she states that you received her alone at your private residence twice. Is this true?

In the event of your not furnishing me with what I consider satisfactory information on these points, I shall refer the whole matter to Cardinal Manning with a view to ascertain whether the practices of which you stand accused are in accordance with the precepts of the religion you profess—Faithfully yours, —

No. 2.

The Rev. C. H. Moore's Reply.

Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, 1, Leonard-place, W., October 21, 1886.

My dear Sir,—On Thursday last I received Mrs.—into the Catholic Church. Knowing that you were aware of her intention of leaving the Church of England, I did not feel it necessary to communicate with you beforehand, especially as I understood you were strongly opposed to a step which we cannot, of course, judge from the same point of view. But I take the liberty of writing to assure you that the fact of Mrs.—becoming a Catholic need not, if you will only believe it, in any way alter the relations in which you have so happily lived for some years. All I ask is that you leave her free to practise her religion according to her conscience, and you will not find her a worse wife or mother in consequence. I am a convert myself, and knowing the prejudices many Protestants have against the Catholic Church, I cannot but feel for and sympathize with you. I may add that it is a painful part of the work of a priest to be the means of causing disunion in families. But when conscience and a higher law step in, all other considerations have to be put aside. I hope you will do me the pleasure of calling on me at your convenience, and let me speak of this matter. Only please write and make an appointment, as I am a very busy man.

P.S.—I had indited this letter before receiving yours, but it had not gone to post. I therefore send it without further comment.—Believe me yours faithfully,—

C. HABINGTON MOORE, Administrator of the Pro-Cathedral.

No. 3.

To the Rev. C. H. Moore.

October 22, 1886.

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the fact that, though your letter deals with my questions Nos. 1 and 2, it leaves unanswered No. 3, which I now repeat, requesting an early reply.—Faithfully yours, —

No. 4.

The Rev. C. H. Moore's Reply.

Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, 1, Leonard-place, W., October 25, 1886.

Dear Sir,—Pressing duties on Saturday and Sunday have prevented my replying before to your letter of October 22. I now have the pleasure of answering your third question in the affirmative. Mrs.—has twice visited me at this house, which is the residence of the clergy of the Pro-Cathedral, in order to receive the instruction necessary for admission into the Catholic Church.—Faithfully yours,—

C. HABINGTON MOORE.

No. 5.

To his Eminence Cardinal Manning.

October 28, 1886.

Your Eminence,—I submit for your earnest consideration the appended correspondence between Mr. Moore and myself regarding the surreptitious admission of my wife into the Roman Catholic Church. My object in doing so is to obtain from you, as the head of that faith in this kingdom, an authoritative expression of opinion as to whether the practices disclosed in the correspondence are in accord with the principles and doctrines of your Church. I would also direct your attention to the coincidence that Mr. Moore's conscience did not remind him of the duty he owed to me, as the husband of his convert, until the very day and hour when he received my letter showing that I had become aware of what had taken place. He allowed, you will perceive, a whole week to elapse before he acquainted me with a matter of the deepest and most lasting moment to me and my unhappy family.—Faithfully yours, —

No. 6.

Cardinal Manning's Reply.

Archbishop's House, Westminster, Oct. 29, 1886.

Dear Sir,—Long experience in events of this kind enables me to understand the pains you suffer, and sincerely to sympathize with you. But I am afraid that my answer to your note will not be what you wish and yet I think that on reflection you will see that what I write is just and true:—

1. When our Lord said, "He that loveth father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me," He taught us that the bonds of kindred and affection must yield to our duty to Him.

2. From the age of reason every one is bound to obey the dictates of conscience in matters of faith and religion.

3. No father or husband can suspend this obligation, or take away the liberty of conscience which God gives to all.

4. If, therefore, Mrs.——believed the Catholic faith, she was bound to follow her conscience, and no human will could come between her conscience and God.

5. As to the privacy with which she acted, I am unable to judge without fuller information, but I may say that all secrecy or concealment is to be avoided with great care. Sometimes there may be causes which not only justify but compel people to act on their own responsibility, and in the exercise of their liberty of conscience.

6. Lastly, I must add that it is not the duty of a priest to answer questions which ought to be put to the person chiefly concerned. Such questions ought to be put direct. If you will calmly consider these points, I think that you will see them to be just and reasonable.—Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

HENRY E., Card. Archbishop.

No. 7.

To his Eminence Cardinal Manning.

November 1, 1886.

Your Eminence,—While fully appreciating the sympathy expressed in your letter of the 29th October, allow me to say that the questions asked in my letter of the previous day remain unanswered. I will, therefore, put them in more categorical form.

1. Is it in accord with the principles of your faith for a priest to receive into the Roman Catholic Church the wife of a Protestant, without previously informing her husband, although well aware that the latter has refused, and still refuses, to sanction the contemplated change of religion?

2. Is it in accord with the established practice of Roman Catholicism for a priest to receive a married woman alone at his private residence, unknown to her husband?

3. Does a priest of your faith act rightly or wrongly under the foregoing circumstances, when he allows a week to elapse before he acquaints the husband with what has taken place?

4. Is it sound Roman Catholic doctrine that, when conscience and a higher law step in, all other considerations have to be put aside, including the duty of a wife to cleave to her husband?

I fail to understand the precise meaning of the sixth paragraph of your letter. May I ask you to define that part of my previous communication to which it applies.—Faithfully yours,—

No. 8.

Cardinal Manning's Reply.

Archibishop's House, Westminster, Nov. 1, 1886.

Dear Sir,—I believe that your questions are fully answered in my last letter, but I willingly repeat the answers in fewer words.

1. It is lawful for a Catholic priest to receive the wife of any one of any religion without requiring the consent or making previous communication to any one; and it is right, when called upon to receive any one of years of discretion, if the liberty of conscience of that person is interfered with by any one, to do so.

2. When there is no other place, it is both lawful and right for a priest to receive any one at the house where he and other clergy reside. There can be no more open and recognized place than the Presbytery.

3. A priest has no obligation, as I have said in the first answer, above given, to communicate with anybody.

4. According to all law, human and divine, a higher law suspends a lower, for they can never be at variance. The law of conscience is higher than any law of affection.

In my last letter I quoted the words of our Lord. Neither father nor mother have control over the conscience of a child, nor husband over the conscience of a wife, in faith, by whichalone we can be saved.—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

HENRY E., Card. Archbishop

This correspondence establishes, you will observe, the following propositions:—1. That it is right for a priest surreptitiously to receive in the Church either a wife or daughter, contrary to the known wish of the husband or parents, and without their knowledge. 2. That the priest may keep the matter secret as long as he thinks fit, thus directly teaching the convert to systematically deceive those who have a right to her entire confidence. 3. That the priest is authorised to receive both single and married women alone in his private apartments, and to keep such visits secret for an indefinite period. The talk about "the Clergy House" and "the Presbytery" is merely misleading. In conclusion, I would merely add that in my own case the operation of this code of priestly morality has completely estranged husband from wife, has brought permanent disunion into a previously united family, has rendered it necessary to restrict free intercourse between mother and children, and has directly led to systematic deception, long continued and most flagrant.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant,

A STAUNCH CHURCHMAN.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

THE *British Australasian* is in a position to state that the Colonial and Indian Exhibition will close with a surplus, and that the guarantors will therefore not be called upon. It has also been decided that the exhibits shall remain where they are; Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, undertaking that the requisite expense of maintenance shall be defrayed out of the surplus moneys in hand, thereby relieving the Colonies from further liability. Beyond their handsome contributions towards the Imperial Institution, they will not be called upon to further provide for current maintenance, or to keep up those costly separate establishments in each court which are no longer required. As to the character of next year's exhibition, it is evident that the Imperial Institution cannot be brought into operation in 1887. The preliminaries and collection of the requisite funds will take time; the erection of the buildings, a much longer time; and if the exhibition is to be opened in the year of her Majesty's jubilee, it must be on similar lines to those which have proved so successful in 1886. Above all, it must be made to pay, as this has done. As a museum pure and simple it would never pay. The City Museum that has been talked about as a rival site to South Kensington would be a costly burden. The buyer of wool, of leather, of tallow, of wheat, does not want a City Museum; he can go to Coleman-street or the Docks, to Bermondsey, to the Baltic, or to Mark-lane for what he wants, and has nothing to learn. What the Exhibition has done, and has still to do, is to instruct the overflowing population here in what the Colonies can produce, what inducements they offer; while, beyond that, it enables the Colonies themselves to compare their productions side by side, and to gather many a useful lesson therefrom. There are many details to be settled, but these arguments point with irresistible force to a popular Colonial Exhibition being held next year at South Kensington while the arrangements for the Imperial Institution are being perfected.

A KINDLY ACT BY LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

SIR FREDERICK MILNER, who unsuccessfully contested the Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth constituency in the Conservative interest last November, addressed a large meeting at Fanworth, near Bolton, on Saturday, Nov. 6 and in the course of his remarks paid a high compliment to Lord Randolph Churchill. He said that the detractors of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer had denounced him as a man without a heart. That statement he could not allow to pass unchallenged, inasmuch as the noble lord saved his (Sir Frederick's) life some years ago, when they were travelling together on the Continent. At Naples he was stricken down with fever. Lord Randolph, who was then at Rome, on hearing of his illness, posted at once to Naples, and nursed him day and night until some friends arrived from England. The result of the long and wearisome watching by his sick bedside was that Lord Randolph suffered very much in health and yet that was the man who was described as having no heart.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Motion.

444-81—Macfarlane E. and H. Jugmohundas Munguldas vs. Sir Mungudas Nathoobhoy and others. Little S. F. and N. and Nanu and H.
444-88—Little S. F. and N. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy vs. Jugmohundas and others. Macfarlane E. and H., and Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

523—Balk and B. Bhasker Mahadeo vs. Gangabai. Shamrao P.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

531—Tobin and R. Daniel David and others vs. Samuel Eliah and others Payne G. and S. and Thak D. and G.
534—Hore, C. and B. Goswami Shri Girdharijee, &c., vs. Duckmidas Bhimjee, Muljee B. B.
535—Hore, C. and B. Dewjee Premjee vs. Heerjee Khimjee and another, Khunderao M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

374-85—Balkrishna and B, Keshrinath Janardhen and others vs. Ardeseer Bejonji, Nanu and H. (Settled.)
539-76—Little, S., F. and N. Lukmidas Khimji vs. Maneckwahoo and others. Hore, C. and B. Part heard.
339-84—Little, S., F. and N. L. A. Watkins vs. The Hon. Charles F. Farran and others. Pestonji and R., and F. A. Little.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

381-80—Little, S., F. and N. Premji Heerji and others vs. Gulam Hoosen Meya Jan and others. Craigie, L. and O.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

877-90—Crawford and B. Mithibai and others vs. L. N. Banaji and others. Tobin and R. and Craigie, L. and O.

Long Causes.

477-85—T. H. Pearse (for pauper) Butta Ramsett vs. Vithul Gunput. Payne, G. and S.
389-84—Khunderao M. Bapooji Casinath and another. vs. Nursidas Jetram and another. Little, S., F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

251-86—Hore, C. and B. Dharamsey Meghji vs. Damodhur Meghji and others Little S. and S. N., and Tyabji and D.
253-86—Macfarlan E. and H. Callanchund Bhaichund and another vs. Bhimji Meghji, T. H. Pearse.
255-86—Payne, G. and S. Naronji Dayal and others vs. Jairaj Makanji. Mulji B. B.
275-86—Chalk and W. Dhunna Puncharia and other vs. Gowrabai and others. In person.
286-86—Balk. and B Khooshal Hurjewan vs. Merwanji Khursetji. Wadia and Co.
288-86—R. Skipsey. Mankimbai and others vs. C. A. Turner and others. Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

147-84—Macfarlane, E. and H. Haji Saboo Seedick and others vs. Ashabai. Jefferson, B. and D.
222-84—Little, S., F. and N. Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman vs. Cassam Haji Mitha and others. Jefferson, B. and D., T. and R., and W. and G.
19-86—Ardesir, H. and D. Chaturbhooj Govurdhun, and another vs. Nusserwanji Merwanji and others. Crawford and B.
1327-84—Little, S., F. and N. Jamsedji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another, Wadia and G.
85-86—Crawford and B. Suelleman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others, M. and D., J.C. C., P., G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and Little, S., F. and N.
86-86—Crawford and B. Sulleman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others, M. and D., J.C. C., P. G. and S. B. and H. B. and K., and L. S. F. and N.
240-86—Macfarlane, E. and H. Koreji Kessowji and others vs. Nathu Lallji and others. Little, S., F. and N.
256-85—Payne, G. and S. Hassunbhoy Yasram and others vs. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. Winter and B.
287-86—Jefferson, B. and D. Chunilal Jodhraj vs. The G. I. P. R. Co. and others. Tobin and R.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The past week has been a quiet one in business generally, but again Exchange, in its erratic course, has made itself the most prominent, and at the same time, the most perplexing factor in mercantile transactions in both branches of our trade, upsetting all calculations, and adding an element of such great uncertainty to the risks which the merchant has ordinarily to take into account, that it seems difficult to see how business can continue to flow on, even within the narrow channels to which it is at present confined. As to the cause of the fall in Silver at home, and the consequent collapse in Exchange here, which forms the most noticeable feature in our commercial week, it appears most probable that the late purchases of Silver on the other side, which ran up the price of that metal, were made by operators in Paris who hoped to place them in Egypt; but Germany having been beforehand in supplying the Egyptian Government, as is authoritatively stated in the public telegrams, the French buyers have had to resell at the best rate they could obtain, to the utter breakdown of the market. That there should have been no allotment of Council Drafts in London yesterday is not surprising; but no amount of experience seems to teach the home Government the value of acting on the adage *Carpe diem*, and so they missed the opportunity of larger sales at good rates a fortnight ago, only to have to face the present rapid fall. Compared with the quotations given in our last weekly report, rates this evening show a decline of 7-32d. in demand Bank Bills and to the same extent in three months' Credits.

There has been but little movement in Produce during the week under review, while the speculative element, which is not unfrequently apparent at this time of the year, seems entirely absent. And indeed, as far as Cotton is concerned, there seems little in the statistical position of that staple to tempt operations on either "bull" or "bear" tack, and the most striking feature in the returns relating to Cotton, so far as we have them yet, is the general closeness of the figures compared with those of the previous ten years. The firmness of dealers in face of the inability of buyers to pay the rates demanded has tended to restrict business in Wheat; but a lower Exchange, while it continues, will probably lead to greater animation in this important article of our Export trade, especially when supplies become more liberal.

Money continues easy, and seems likely to remain so, unless the volume of business should materially increase, as may well be the case by the beginning of the new year. The Bank of Bombay returns to the end of last week showed an actual decrease in the trade demand of some 18 lakhs, compared with the previous week, but the Board made no change in their official rate of discount at their meeting yesterday, which is not surprising, seeing that although business is so slow at present, we have actually entered on a fresh export season, and the purse-strings may require tightening at any moment.

Exchange.—Although Bar Silver was quoted in London 3-16d. lower, our Market opened with some degree of steadiness on last Mail day; but it was soon apparent that the actual state was very different from that prevailing on the previous day, and an advance of ⅛d. per Rupee was established. The Market continued quite steady to the end of the week, but on Monday it opened weak with very few Private Bills offering, and more disposition on the part of remitters to buy Bank Bills than on that of the Banks to sell them. This feeling of weakness continued, and was intensified on the following day leading to a decline of 3-32d. to ⅛d. per Rupee. Yesterday there was a most unsettled feeling in anticipation of the news regarding Silver and Council Drafts which the next telegrams might bring, and rates, which tended downwards, were to a great extent nominal in the absence of actual business. To-day, with no allotment of Council Drafts yesterday, and the quotation for Bar Silver by private telegrams 45¾d. per oz.—Reuter calling the metal unquotable—our Market opened this morning in a state of great uncertainty, and it was not until mid-day that nything like reliable quotations could be obtained. At the close there is a mild attempt at a steadier feeling, but there does not appear to be much confidence in its being maintained. The following are our closing rates :—

Bank Bills on demand			....1s. 5 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.		1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	......	1s. 5 13-32d.	„
Do.	4	„	........1s. 5 7-16d.	„
Do.	6	„	........1s. 5½d.	„
Credits	3	„	........1s. 5 9-16d.	„
Do.	6	„	........1s. 5⅝d.	„
Documents	3	„	........1s. 5 14-32d.	„
Do.	6	„	........1s. 5 25-32d.	„
Francs	3	„	........1·85¼ to 1·85¾	„
Do.	6	„	........1·87 to 1·88¼.	„

	Rs.
Value of Silver in he Mint on 20th Nov. 1886	63,54,671
Silver received during the week....................	13,84,811
	77,39,482
New coin paid during the week	9,00,000
	68,39,482
Silver belonging to private individuals	3,23,101
	71,62,583
Last week..	77,97,168

Government Securities.—There has been a fair amount of business passing in Four per cent. Paper during the week, and the rate at one time touched 97 13-16 for Ready; but a rather weaker feeling afterwards prevailed, and we now quote 97 11-16 to 97¾, which is about the same as we closed at for last Mail. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper has also fluctuated, 101½ having been paid for this security, but thereafter the rate fell again to 101¼, and is now 101⅜, but nominal in the absence of further business.

Shares.—This Market has shown rather more animation during the past week, though transactions still continue on a limited scale. A better feeling has been noticeable with regard to well-managed Mill and Press companies, and we note the following changes since our last report:—The New Berar Press shares are Rs. 20 higher; the Albert Press of Kurrachee are Rs. 10 higher; while the Bombay Cotton Press and the Mofussil Company's shares have gone up Rs. 7½ and Rs. 2½, respectively. In Spinning Mills the City of Bombay scrip is Rs. 20 dearer; Framjee Petit Manufacturing and Bombay Cotton Manufacturing are Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 higher. On the other hand, there has been a fall of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Hindustan, and Oriental Mill shares; and of Rs 2½ in Jewraz Balloo and Katao Muckunjee; while Soonderdass are quoted Rs. 10, and Queen Rs. 15 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½, and Hongkong and Shanghai Re. 1 higher than they were this day last week. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay and Burmah Trading are Rs. 75 higher for the original shares, and Rs. 15 for the second issue. The Bombay Fire Insurance Company's shares are Rs. 25 dearer; Bapty Brothers have advanced Rs. 9; Bombay Ice Manufacturing Rs. 3; and Royal Flour Mills Rs. 3.

IMPORTS.

Piece Goods and Yarns.—There has been a pretty good demand for imported *Grey Goods*, and about 3,800 packages have been taken from the bazaar. Rates generally have ruled about the same as last week, and may be called steady at our quotations. Stocks are ample for all requirements, and tend rather to increase than to fall off. Up-country buyers believing that Exchange is going down, show a disposition to purchase more freely than they have been doing of late. *Bleached Goods* have been in good demand (of rather a retail character however), but rates show no change. *Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* continue dull and difficult of sale, and our quoted rates must be taken as nominal to a great extent. In imported *Yarns* a very limited business has been done; the market is quiet but steady.

For *local made goods* the demand has improved, and the market is steady but without change in rates. The off-take for the week has been about 3,000 bales. *Local Yarns* have been quiet, sales having aggregated some 1,500 bales. Buyers for the China market have been offering 1-16 to ⅛ less than previously, but Millowners have declined to meet them. The following are our quotations :—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.	As.	Net per lb. cents.	As.	cent
T. Cloths	24	24	4	...	7·50	to	7·75
„	29	24	6	...	7·25	„	7·50
„	44	24	8	...	7	„	7·25
Long Cloths........	36	36	8	...	7	„	7·25
„	39	36	9	...	7	„	7·25
„	44	36	10	...	7	„	7·50
Domestics............	27	72	14	...	7	„	7·15
„	32	72	19	...	7	„	7·15
„	39	72	24	...	7	„	7·15
„	44	72	27	...	7	„	7·15
Sheetings	60	5	3	...	7·15	„	7·50
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	...	7·25	„	7·50
Fancy Dhoties......	26	5	0¾	...	7·50	„	7·75
„	32	8	1½	...	7·25	„	7·50
„ R. B.	45	10	3	...	8	„	8·25
Drills	34	30	7	...			

YARN.

		Mule.	Water.
Twist ....No.	6s	... 5 3-16	... ...
„ .... „	8s	... ...	... ...
„ .... „	10s	... 5 5-16 to 6	... ...
„ .... „	16s	... 5½ to 6⅛	... ...
„ .... „	20s	... 6⅛ „ 6⅜	...6 3-16 to 6⅜
„ .... „	24s	... 6¾	...6½
„ .... „	30s	... 7 „ 7¼	...7¼ to 7½

Metals.—Both *Copper Braziers* and *Yellow Metal* are Rs. 4 per cwt higher, with a steady market. *Iron* is in moderate demand and steady at previous rates.

Coals.—No further transactions have transpired since the date of our last report, and, in the absence of business we call prices unchanged.

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—We have had a quiet week in this staple, but the market has, on the whole, been steady, and dealers have shown little disposition to lower their pretensions excepting in the case of Bengals, which have been done at Rs. 142 for "Good," Rs. 149 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 162 for "Fine" for December delivery, and the market for this growth closes weak showing no sign of improvement in spite of the lower Exchange. Broach, on the other hand, is firm, with more buyers than sellers at Rs. 206 for "Good," March delivery. Shippers have not operated to any great extent, and the arrivals of Ready Oomra varieties have been taken by the Mills to the extent of some 2,000 bales. Supplies of Bengals have been on a liberal scale, and this Cotton being difficult to move at current rates, stocks are accumulating, and that portion of the Cotton Ground which is given to this crops presents, thus early in the season, the appearance which it generally shows some four or five months later on. Amongst other arrivals a good deal of Ginned Kandeish may be noticed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—			
Omra, F. G. F.	Ready	Rs. 162	= 3¾d.
Dhollera, Good	do.	„ 170	= 3 25-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	„ 181	= 4 1-32d.
Westerns, F. G. F.	do	„ 162	= 3¾d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	do,	161	= 3 19-32d.
Do. F. G.	do.	„ 150	= 3⅜d
Do. Good	do.	„ 142	= 3 3-16d.
Omra, Fine (Staple)	March	„ 188	= 4 3-16d.
Do. F. G. do.	do.	„ 183	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good do.	do.	„ 178	= 3 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F. do.	do.	„ 171	= 3 13-16d.
Khandeish, Good,	January	„ 173	= 3⅞d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	„ 167	= 3¾d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April	„ 190	= 4 7-32d.
Do. F. G.	do.	„ 182	= 4 1-16
Do. Good	do.	„ 176	= 3 15-16d.
Broach, Good	March	„ 205	= 4 17-32d.

Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay from 16th October to 1st December 1886 :—

Bengals..........................	23,377	bales.
Berar	12,882	„
Khandeish	9,755	„
Hinghunghaut	3,272	„
	49,286	

Wheat was very quiet during the earlier part of the week, buyers not seeing their way to pay the rates which dealers rather firmly maintained. Latterly, the decline in Exchange has led to more animation; stuff of the new crop has been in good demand, and a fair business has been done in Ekdani (85 per cent.) at Rs. 4-4 per cwt; Delhi No. 1 at Rs. 4-2-9; Red Delhi at Rs. 3-15; Ahmedabad at Rs. 4 and Katha, Hard Red, at Rs. 3-11-9 per cwt., all for April-May delivery. The following are our closing quotations :—

Fine Pessy, old crop	Rs. 4-6-0		
No. 1 do.	„ 4-5-0	new crop Rs.	4-4-0.
No. 1 Club Delhi, old crop..	„ 4-0-9		
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-1-6	„	4-0-6

Seeds have been dull throughout the week, there being little or no demand even for *Gingelly*, and we make no alteration in our last Mail's quotations.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	287,235	265,835	187,874
„ Since 1st Jan.	12,598,842	11,353,514	7,691,022
Linseed—For the week	34,785	71,039	57,686
„ Since 1st Jan...........	3,673,884	5,112,282	4,206,584
Rapeseed—For the week	24,792	9,890	32,686
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,235,032	1,541,514	1,146,823
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	77,865	61,139	93,318
„ Since 1st Jan.............	1,277,266	1,172,050	1,056,863

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Receipts.			
For the week	24,357	18,620	10,286
Since 1st January....................	1,474,184	1,052,858	1,591,045
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	9,178	6,955	17,776
Since 1st January....................	1,020,145	699,419	1,186,740
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	...	563	598
Since 1st January....................	51,820	59,730	96,909

(*For Bombay Bill and stock List see page 6*).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain P. Mersa, sailed yesterday for Hongkong and Colombo, with a cargo, and Mr. P. Braner as a passenger.

The s.s. Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain A. J. Windibank, arrived in the harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta and Coast, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Chanda, 1,304 tons Captain G. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday evening for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C. Bardes, Mr. A. V. King, Major J. E. Porteous, one servant and 15 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1st December.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Victoria.....	2205	W. Russell	A	W. & Graham.
„ Verona	1862	R. F. Briscoe	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Assam........	1579	......	D	P. & N. Co.
„ China	1394	Fletcher.........	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Worfort	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair..	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Arago	1061	H. Sutherland...	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Henzada.......	1377	....	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Empire	1375	F. Davis	L	The Captain.
„ Merton Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Aspatria.....	1921	G. Veale.........	N	Messrs. Cursetji and Eduljl.
„ Cy. of Carthage	2651	W. M. Greeve..	P	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	Q	E. Bates & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	J. Gordon	Ibis	.....

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
2	Ethiopia (s)	Windibank.	Calcutta, Nov. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Zambesi (s)	Warrington.	Karachi.
	Akbas (s)	Collins.......	Kutch Mandvi.
	Errenfels (s).........	Fischer	Elephant Point.
	Bhownagar	Nakhoda	Bhownagar.
	Mobille (s)...........	Doert........	Gwader & Busreh.
	Chanda (s)	Gaven	Coast & Calcutta.
	Pandora (s)	Mersa	Hongkong, Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Roxburg, for Liverpool.
„ Umballa, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ King Arthur, for Jeddah and Muscat.
„ Lady Armstrong, for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
26	Maharaja (s).......	....	Calcutta.
	Goorkha (s)	....	Calcutta.
27	Argo (s)	....	Colombo.
28	Clan Grant (s)	....	Colombo.
30	Dacca (s)..........	....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
26	Clan Buchanan (s)	....	London.
27	Maharaja (s).......	....	Bombay.
	Goorkha (s)	....	London.
29	Argo (s)	....	Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

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NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor's departure for Kathiawar has been postponed till MONDAY next; the engagements already notified will accordingly be severally deferred for 4 days.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 2nd December, 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NORTHCOTE—November 1, at London, Clifford Northcote, aged 16 months and 16 days, of congestion of the lungs, the dearly loved of G H and H A Hubbard of Bombay, interred in the cemetery Enfield, Middlesex.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FISHER—November 28, at 5 Harrington Street, Calcutta, the widow of the late John Holdsworth Fisher, Bengal Educational Service, of a son.

HAMILTON—November 23, at Bukloh, the wife of Lieutenant H Hamilton, 2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment, of a son.

PETRUSE—November 21, at Lahore, the wife of David Petruse, Head Master, St James' School, of a son.

DEATHS.

CONROY—November 24, at Agra, James F. Conroy, Esq. late Patrol Salt Department, aged 71 years.

HOOPER—November 23, at Dent's Gardens Hotel, Madras, "Cuthbert Frederick," infant son of Colonel G S Hooper, Madras Light Cavalry, (retired).

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1886.

It is scarcely possible to go over Mr. Ozanne's third Annual Report of the operations of the Agricultural Department in the Bombay Presidency without being struck with the vital importance of the problems he discusses, and the steady progress that is being made towards the goal which the Department has set before itself. It would be a mistake to suppose that the Agricultural Department in India is established on its present new footing merely to conduct agricultural experiments and supervise model farms. After years of patient thought, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the problems touching the taxation of land which have perplexed them, and tried the abilities and energies of their ablest officers, admit of solution only by a course of scientific enquiry in every part of India, so as to place them in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population, and resources. Any attempt to improve the general condition of agriculture with the view of increasing the food-supply and general resources of the people must follow and not precede such enquiry. Formerly, in dealing with the taxation of land, and determining rates of enhancement in revision settlement operations, Government appear to have fixed their attention upon what the cultivator can afford to pay to the State rather than upon what the State ought to exact from the cultivator. But better perceptions have dawned upon them, and the process is being reversed. The first note of this new departure was sounded when the Government of India determined upon the establishment of the Agricultural Department on an entirely new footing. Its chief aim and object is to replace the Revenue Survey Department by an agency whose duty it will be to keep the village records and village maps posted up to date, to correct the field register from time to time, and to collect and record from year to year statistical information necessary in revision settlement work. Two of the districts in this Presidency, namely, Dharwar and Bijapur, have already been made over to the charge of Mr. Ozanne so far as the settlement records are concerned, and other districts will be entrusted to him in due course, until finally the Survey and Settlement Department merges in 1891-92 into a permanent establishment, entrusted with a variety of duties, of which those connected with revision settlement work will form a part, and perhaps the chief part. During the year 1885-86, however, financial pressure has proved a bar to the enlargement of the scope of work of the new Department, especially towards the extension of the district staff which was proposed by Mr. Ozanne in the interests of improved statistics. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the Director of Agriculture has been able to secure the services of Mr. W. S. Price during the year under report, to be in charge of the Survey record of Bijapur and Dharwar. Mr. Price was Assistant Settlement Officer for the Southern-Mahratta Country, and as such possessed considerable experience in settlement work. And since none but a Survey officer can be useful to the Director in the organization of his new Department, the accession of Mr. Price to the new Agricultural Department, although effected at some inconvenience to the Survey Commission, must prove to be of decided advantage to Mr. Ozanne. Mr. Price has already commenced his work in Dharwar and Bijapur. His new staff of Circle Inspectors has been able to detect numerous cases of encroachments of tanks and roads—an evidence at once of its necessity. Mr. Price has also been able to complete a thorough inspection of boundary marks in 20 villages, and to commence the work in seven villages in Dharwar. The Circle Inspectors have had their attention directed to the chief features of the cultivation of the circle in which they are employed. This experience will doubtless prove valuable to them when the time comes for directing enquiry to any special subject on which information may be required.

A most satisfactory part of the Report is the account of the completion of improved forms of agricultural and economic statistics by Mr. W. P. Symonds, who was employed on special duty in the revision of Mr. Hope's Manual of Village Accounts and Statistical Forms. The statistical returns hitherto supplied have been found defective as regards the supply of facts and figures, and in respect of the information required for the settlement of rates on land. The revised forms which are drawn up to meet the requirements of accurate and scientific enquiry have been introduced from the beginning of the current revenue year (1st August 1886). It must, however, be remarked that good as the farms are, much remains yet to be done in the improvement of revenue forms. A noteworthy feature of Mr. Symonds' table has been the grouping of those necessary facts which serve to guide the Settlement Officer in the fixing of rates in revision settlement work, but which were hitherto but very imperfectly supplied. We note, for instance, that new forms have been added, such as a register of rainfall and a register of prices of staple products and wages of labour, skilled and unskilled, at the principal market towns of each taluka. It need scarcely be observed that the absence of accurate data of rainfall, prices, and wages, accounts for a want of precision in the fixing of rates of assessment on land which but for accurate data cannot be scientifically arrived at. Mr. Ozanne, again, refers in this Report to the subject of the proposed degree in Agriculture. The question appears to be still under the consideration of a Committee of Fellows of the Bombay University. In this connection Mr. Ozanne tells us that Dr. Theodore Cooke, Principal of the College of Science, has drawn up a memorandum inviting attention to the great progress made by America and Germany in the matter of agricultural education, and pointing out the desirablity of introducing a similar course in India, whose principal source of revenue is land. One of the duties of the Agricultural Department has been to compile district accounts as required by section 17 of the Famine Code. The Dharwar account, we see, is ready. Since, however, the plan on which it is compiled requires that a district must have a revision settlement introduced into it, and as this cannot be said of all districts in the Presidency, the plan cannot be followed out in respect of them until the introduction of a revenue survey. Still the accounts of such districts will be made up from published and old records. It is satisfactory also to find that under the system of collection of revenue and rental in precarious tracts, special provision has been made whereby District Collectors are authorized at their discretion to suspend revenue instalments when an abnormal failure of harvest supervenes. The suspended revenue is collected or remitted according as the enquiry, after the temporary distress is over, shows whether the ryots are or are not in a condition to pay the arrears of instalments.

We now come to a very important part of Mr. Ozanne's report, that in which he treats of questions of special interest to the Agricultural Department in connection with measures of protection, such as arboriculture and irrigation. Of late years an increasing amount of attention is given by Collectors and district officials to the cultivation of babul trees, whether on road-sides, on field boundaries, or on canal distributaries. Now babul has a two-fold value. To test the value of babul as providing material for dye, a consignment of pod-shells was sent to England through the Secretary of State for India, by whom it was submitted to experts for valuation. The result showed that as a dye the pod-shells possess little value, but the substance has properties as a mordant, and its chemical value arises from the amount of tannic acid which it contains. It was valued at £9 per ton compared with sumac at £16 per ton. But apart from its other properties, babul has been planted chiefly for its wood-fuel. Mr. Ozanne urges that the proper and profitable use of the babul is secured by confining its cultivation to set areas, as babul plantations on field boundaries and canal distributaries have an unwholesome effect on cultivation. For this reason Government have ruled in the Irrigation Department that such plantations should be discontinued. This tendency on the part of trees to damage crops is quite in keeping with the old native notion, according to which the cultivator has an instinctive dislike to plant babul trees on his field boundary. The disinclination is based on his experience, which teaches him that the shadow of the tree, whether planted on the boundary or in the centre of his field, exercises a baneful influence on the growth of the crop. Mr. Ozanne confirms the correctness of the notion by his experience at the Bhadgaon Farm. He quotes the authority of Mr. Stormont in support of the correctness of the cultivator's view. Mr. Stormont says that some years back Mr. L. R. Ashburner, the then Collector of Khandesh, in his excessive zeal to encourage road-side or field boundary plantations, ordered an experiment to be made at the farms. He selected a field through which a canal distributary was passing, and caused the boundaries of the field and both sides of the channel to be planted. The object was to see how far the shade acted prejudicially upon the crops. The result of the experiment showed that linseed suffered by far the most severely from the shade, after linseed, wheat, and lastly, gram. It further appeared that different trees produced different destructive effects on crops. Babul proved the most destructive, after it was tamarind, after tamarind mango, and after mango the nim tree. Mr. Stormont accordingly concludes that "in cutting down their field of babul and carting it for sale to the press factories and spinning mills, the cultivators are carrying out a much-needed agricultural improvement, and should by no means be interfered with." It is to be hoped, therefore, that the standing Government order that babul should be tolerated when it grows spontaneously on road-sides will be modified, and a stricter order issued that it should not be planted either on road-sides or canal banks.

The question of the transfer of the Transport Service from the control of the Admiralty to that of the War Office, has again come seriously before the public, and the change has been recommended by high authorities. It is urged that the present system necessitates the cost of the trooping service being borne by the Military Department, and not shown in the Naval Estimates as heretofore. Although the Secretary of State for War has the entire control of the inland transport, yet when he requires to send troops by sea he has to leave the arrangements to be made by the Admiralty. Moreover it has happened that when the necessary transport has been requisitioned, the answer has been that there are no funds available for the purpose, and, consequently, the move has to be abandoned, however important. But if the whole transport by sea as well as by land were handed over to the military authorities, there would be no clashing of that kind, as the grant could be allotted as required, with a view to the general moves required. The question has been brought to the front by the fact that the Indian troopships, so familiar to every inhabitant of Bombay, are getting old, and will soon require renewal. But here we are met by the whole question of Government troopships *versus* hired transports, and it must be remembered that not so very long ago the total abolition of Government Transports was recommended by a Parliamentary Committee, who urged that the whole of the trooping should be done by hired vessels. This evil is mainly a financial one, for apart from money considerations the splendid vessels and the crews from the Royal Navy are all that can be desired. But it is impossible for any ship to pay by trooping only. The old East India Company's transports carried cargo as well as troops, and worked all the year, so that they paid their way. The most economical plan would be to send all troops in hired transports; or if that were considered unsuitable for India, let a regular transport service be formed, and the troopships be worked the whole year. It should not be called a trooping service, or the position will be misunderstood. The vessels might be officered by men belonging to a special service, under the Indian Government, and might be employed in carrying stores for the Government of India during the hot weather, and in trooping and carrying important and urgent stores during the winter. By this means, they could be made to pay their own expenses, which they can never do when lying in dock for six months every year, and carrying only troops when employed. The service could be open to officers of the Royal Navy, provided they thoroughly understood the conditions of the service. Now that economy is being so urgently pressed on all departments, it is surely most important that our sea transports should be worked as cheaply as possible, consistently with thorough efficiency.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Lord Mayor's Show on the 9th, with its Socialist incidents, Lord Salisbury's speech the same evening, the election of a new Prince by the Bulgarian Sobranje, have been the events of a busy and excited week. As for the Show, if it were not for Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Champion—still remembered in Bombay as a young Artillery officer—there would be nothing to say which has not been said about previous exhibitions of the same doubtful kind. It was a very ordinary and a very tawdry affair, which Mr. Augustus Harris or Mr. Irving would be quite ashamed to put on the stage and ask the public to look at. India was represented by a pasteboard Jumbo on a van, with a number of imitation Hindus adorned with feathered top-knots that would have been joy to Cherokee Indians. Such a burlesque! Two live elephants followed the Jumbo van, and had they been relieved of the ridicule of the pasteboard Guy Fawkes, would have been an effective item in the spectacle.

The Prime Minister's speech was looked forward to with a certain amount of anxiety. Whatever may be thought of the discretion of his Lordship's references to Russian gold and midnight conspiracy in Bulgaria, there can be no doubt whatever that the chief aim of the speaker was to reassure the audience and the public by assurances of peace:—"I venture to trust that we shall have to ask your sympathy for no measures of protection, we shall have to explain to you no eras of danger and perplexity; that the prospect of the future which lies before us is a future of recovering trade and industry, not a future of destructive war, and that the support that we shall claim from you shall be for no other cause than that of the achieving the victories of peace." It was scarcely necessary to preface this satisfactory statement by the admission that England had never resisted Russia at the Balkans unless she had allies, and to go on to intimate that if Austria were now to take the initiative in resisting the new encroachment, we should possibly give her our support. The Hungarian half of the dual monarchy will probably be stimulated by this vague language to precipitate a struggle with Russia, in which we certainly would not take any active part. But beyond that practical contingency there cannot be any other which would justify the use of menace when the determination to keep out of war was so obvious. The tone and scope of the references to Russia and her friends in Bulgaria were offensive and provocative. The answer has already been given in the accelerated concentration of troops at Odessa.

The election of Prince Waldemar by the Sobranje is regarded as diplomatic and skilful, seeing that the Prince is equally connected with the Russian and the English Imperial and Royal houses. But no man sees more clearly than himself that unless Russia herself propose his acceptance to the other Powers his position will be even more precarious than was that of Prince Alexander. His brother, the King Greece, believes that his accession to the Bulgarian throne would have a disastrous effect at Athens, where the notion would prevail that the Panslavic propaganda would be adopted by the Danish dynasty to the prejudice of the Hellenic.

In regard to Egypt Lord Salisbury took a line which it is to be hoped will be considered as satisfactory in Paris as it is in London. We cannot fix a date for evacuating that country until internal reforms are completed and all danger of foreign aggression is at an end. That "end" in general we shall labour to bring about. As Prince Bismarck for the time being is disposed to believe that the Egyptian difficulty makes a useful point of disagreement between England and France, he will do nothing to put an end to it, and therefore the French dare not follow up their demand for a fixed date. *Beati possidentes.*

Speaking of the Irish question, the Premier made the singular statement that it is not by legislation, but by "honest government that it can be dealt with." This is by implication saying that until now the country in question has not been "honestly" governed—a proposition which would rather stagger Mr. Gladstone himself. His Lordship repudiated the allegation that General Buller has assumed a dispensing power in order to check wholesale evictions. But it is incontestable that General Buller, and not he only but other military administrators, have peremptorily refused to give armed escorts to evicting bailiffs until all particulars are furnished, with the amounts demanded and the possibility of paying them. Captain Plunkett, in Cork, sent for a certain landlord and bitterly reproached him for his harshness to his tenantry, by declaring that the Government would not give its troops and police to sustain him in refusing all consideration to the farmers. These and other instances show clearly enough that the Government have found that Lord R. Churchill's incautious promise to give evicting landlords the "whole power of the Empire" to carry out their policy cannot be acted upon. The disclosure that the Government is not on the side of the handful of evicting proprietors, whose conduct was bringing great discredit on the body of landlords as a whole, has made a great and salutary impression on all parties in Ireland. A better feeling is beginning to prevail, and there is good ground for hoping that the winter will pass over without any serious troubles.

It is considered a great score for the Socialists that, in spite of the official prohibition of a meeting in Trafalgar Square, they held a meeting, waved flags and passed resolutions immediately the Lord Mayor's Procession had passed. I was present at the meeting. It was quite orderly, and there was really no motive for interfering with it. There was, besides, no possibility of doing so; the immense crowd which occupied the Square could not be "moved on," for the Strand, Parliament Street and other outlets were filled by dense masses of sightseers, and by thousands of police. The police should have occupied the Square if no meeting was to be permitted there; but then the Socialists might, and probably would, have demonstrated through the West End and created general alarm. The crowd was only to a small extent composed of roughs; the main body was undoubtedly composed of working men, in or out of employment. They chaffed the police, but molested no one. I have in former years seen them much more dangerous and unmanageable, and then no notice was taken of the escapades of the roughs, who were, as they still are, chartered ruffians. On this occasion that highly objectionable element was apparently awed by the surrounding working men quite as much as by the police, horse and foot.

The information comes from Rome that the reason Bishop Meurin does not return to Bombay as Archbishop is that the Portuguese refuse even to consider the Padroado question unless he was removed. His Lordship's pamphlet on the controversy had given great offence. The Vatican gave way and provided Dr. Meurin with an important see in his native Germany as a *solatium*.

Mr. Chaplin's vigorous speech denouncing Lord Randolph Churchill's proposal to introduce the closure by a bare majority has made the Conservative papers cautious in expressing too unguarded an approval of that scheme. Sir William Harcourt's cynical declaration that the Liberal party would find the closure useful in the near future in dealing with Home Rule and other measures which the Conservatives would obstruct, has also opened simple people's eyes. There can be no doubt that such a measure would cut the tongue out of Parliament, and deprive the representative assembly of the traditional freedom of debate on which all its renown, and a great deal of its usefulness, has rested. We need not expect to hear more of the proposed cloture from the present administration; the subject will probably be dropped.

The closing of the Exhibition was not so brilliant as the opening. Wednesday was a half-crown day, very wet and dark, the gas having to be lighted in West End shops. Only ten thousand visitors entered the Exhibition, and nothing could have been more dismal than the halls which had received no fewer than five-and-a-half millions of visits since the opening day. I am told that most of the exhibitors have agreed to leave their exhibits on the premises for a re-opening in June next.

G. G.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The master had the pack out yesterday morning, cub hunting, to introduce the hounds to the "varmint," which we hope will give them and the subscribers both health and pleasure during the ensuing season. Judging by the way in which they stuck to the jack's line and the pace at which they travelled, the hunger of the greediest "thruster" ought to be satisfied, and it will be a good nag and a sound one that will stand two days a week with them. A jack was found on the melon ground; and he took a line east, passing between Kaleena Hill and the tank. The pace was so hot that the jack could not last, and he took cover in the mango orchard. He was hustled out of that, and broke, as if intending to go to the mango tope, but as he was "burst" he soon returned into it again. He kept ringing in it for a short time, and was run into after a very smart run of twenty-three minutes. The next meet will be at Khar, the hounds throwing off at 5-45.

DEPARTURE OF THE RAO OF CUTCH.

That the present Rao of Cutch is very popular with the Cutchee inhabitants of Bombay was shown by the large numbers in which they attended at the Apollo Bunder to wish him good-bye on his departure for his own territories yesterday afternoon. The bunder was thronged by people of different classes hailing from Cutch. Some Khoja ladies and others, whom the usages of their caste precluded from associating publicly with the other sex, sat in their carriages by the roadside to catch a glimpse of the departing prince. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the Marine Battalion, with band and colours, under the command of Lieutenant Warner, was drawn up in front of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms. Among those present were Messrs. Khimjee Jewa and Abdulla Lalljee, the honorary secretaries to the reception committee that was appointed some days ago; Messrs. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Javerilal Umiashunker, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Luckmidas Khimjee, Hassumbhoy Visram, Rahimtulla Khairaz, Sewjee Nathoo, Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, Ghellabhai Haridas, Shamjee Jadowjee, Lilladhur Shamjee, Vussonjee Shamjee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Kessowjee Damodhur Sewjee, Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal, Sulleman Abdool Wyed, Gordhundas Khatao, Cursondas Vallabhdas, Ramchunder Hemraj, Madhaodas Goculdas Patcha, Punalal Poorumchund, Hassunbhoy Visram, Fazulbhai Visram, &c. The Rao, accompanied by Colonel Goodfellow, the Political Agent, and Mr. A. Shewan, Under-Secretary to Government, drove up to the bunder shortly after 3 p.m. He was followed in other carriages by Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandalawalla, acting Oriental Translator to Government, Dewan Motilal Lalbhai, the Assistant Dewan, Runchordas Ooderam, Mr. Munsookhall Soorujram, his Highness' Agent, Rana Jalumsingjee, and others. The young prince was surrounded on all sides by persons carrying baskets filled with flowers; and many garlands were placed round his neck. The Government officials as well as the chief durbarees were similarly presented with flowers. The Rao received the salutations of many of those present, and then got into a Government steam launch that was kept ready for him, and was cheered as the launch moved away from the bunder, the saluting battery at the same time firing a salute of seventeen guns. Some of those present followed the prince to Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Company's new steamer the Acbar, of 2,240 tons, which had been chartered to take the Rao to Mandavie Bunder. Colonel Goodfellow and Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, one of the owners of the steamer, accompanied His Highness on the voyage. Rana Jalumsingjee, the Dewan, and the Assistant Dewan left Bombay by the B. B. & C. I. Railway last night.

TELEGRAMS.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 2.

Mr. White has returned safely from Thonsay. The Chiefs met there and promised to keep the road open to Theebaw to come into Mandalay.

The registration and demarcation of landed property at Mandalay is proceeding vigorously. The value of the land in some places has enhanced 1,000 per cent. The city is perfectly quiet. There was nothing but a few petty cases of crime in the Mandalay district last week, and only two dacoities. Rice is scarce and prices are high. Railway construction is eagerly expected. The questions of sites for a Railway station, a Bank and a Treasury has been reopened.

The expedition to the Ruby Mines is being opposed. There has been seven days' desultory skirmishing, but the column is advancing. Our loss has been one sepoy killed and two wounded.

The news of the death of Prince Moung Hmat Shwaybo is confirmed.

Captain Pulley's column, intending to meet Mr. White returning from Thonsay, encountered dacoits on November 25, stockaded in the Shan Hills, 15 miles east of Lamaing. The stockades were carried. Our loss was Captain Pulley and three men slightly wounded, seven men dangerously wounded; and one killed.

On November 26 there was fighting near Aloun in the Chindwin district; two police sepoys were killed and 5 men wounded.

In the Ningyan district on the 26th, Major Beale captured a dacoit camp at Bogone. The leader, Boh Hoot, was killed. Two jingals and arms were captured.

It was reported by the Burmans that an assembly of 12 Bohs on the 28th, near Lamaing, were concerting plans for raiding. The police and troops co-operated, but the Bohs escaped. Hla-Oo is being closely hunted in Shwaybo.

The General's arrival has given a stimulus all round. He says that the Burmans when drilled and disciplined will make good soldiers.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 2.

The Chindwin columns are hotly pursuing Hla Oo, who is still concealed in the thick jungle, although stragglers from his band are frequently captured.

The Ruby Mines column was attacked by 300 Shans near Kaynnyat. After sharp fighting the enemy was repulsed with loss. The dacoits are very troublesome in the Henzada district. Yesterday one leader was killed and two followers. A quantity of arms and provision was captured. The Prome police also had a skirmish, killing the leader and wounding several followers.

THE VICEROY IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BBNGALORE, DEC. 2.

The Viceroy drove this morning to Seringapatam, and after visiting the principal places of interest, took train for Bangalore, arriving here little after five in the afternoon. The usual preparations for his Excellency's reception were made, the principal civil and military officers being present at the station, and the municipal arrangements were particularly good. Elevated seats were placed near the station, from which the European spectators could see the procession pass, and about 3,000 school children of various denominations were ranged along the road to the Residency, some of whom sang the National Anthem as Lord Dufferin passed. Two addresses were presented to his Excellency, one from the Town and the other from the Cantonment Commissioners. A levée will be held at the Residency to-night.

THE GUNPOWDER FACTORY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 2.

The Madras Government received a telegram from the Government of India yesterday ordering that all action in regard to the closing of the Gunpowder Factory be suspended.

TROOPS FOR BURMA.

The 15th Madras Infantry embark for Burma on Sunday morning, the 13th Madras Infantry on the 10th, and the 27th Madras Infantry on the 27th instant.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO SIR GRANT DUFF.

A farewell banquet was given last night by the Maharajah of Vizianagram in honour of the Governor. In reply to the speech by the Maharajah, H. E. the Governor remarked, with reference to the Finance Committee, that we agreed with them about most things, and continuing said, "While I have reason to believe that when they left this benighted region for lands which are illuminated from a fountain of light in the north, they summed up their impression in words that the barbarous people showed us no little kindness. Then came Sir Auckland Colvin to lighten the burden which his ministering spirits had laid upon us. There are still some small questions open between the Supreme Government and ourselves about the next contract, but when all is settled, I do not think we shall have much reason to complain. Next arrived Sir T. C. Hope, who had but little encouragement for us. Mr. Bourke will begin his reign under the most agreeable auspices. If we get a few more heavy showers before the end of the year, the season will have been an admirable one. The Provincial Treasury is very full, and we will have a great deal of money to spend."

THE TRAILL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Traill Case was concluded in the High Court to-day, the jury interposing at the close of the prosecution with the statement that they did not consider it necessary for the defence to lead evidence, as they were already convinced of Traill's innocence. The Hon. Mr. Justice Trevelyan accepted the verdict of acquittal, in which he fully concurred. He did not see how any jury could convict on the evidence adduced. The case has been before the public since the coroner's enquiry, early in September. The Defence Association has agreed to pay some of the expenses.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

It is currently reported that M. Waddington has asked the British Government to name a date for the evacuation of Egypt, and also that a final reply be given respecting the Suez Canal Question.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Morley, speaking at Hawick, said that the outlook in Ireland was very bad, and that it would be impossible to obtain social order there or settle the land without Home Rule.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

BERLIN, DEC. 1.

The Secretary of Finance has made a statement in the Reichstag that Germany has disposed of all her stock of silver bars and one million and a quarter marks worth of Thalers through an order to the Berlin mint for the new Egyptian silver coinage. The standard, he said, would not, however, be affected.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Irish executive will proclaim all meetings that are summoned with the view of intimidating juries.

The *Times* of to-day in an article on the state of Ireland urges continued firmness on the part of the Government in enforcing respect for the law thus shortening the struggle.

GENERAL KAULBARS.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 1.

General Kaulbars arrived here to-day from Constantinople.

It is reported that Prince Lobanoff will replace M. de Giers as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN TONQUIN.

HAIPHONG DEC. 1.

The frontier between China and Tonquin is infested with pirates whose depredations are daily becoming more serious. Latest advices state that the French Agent on the frontier has been attacked, and that the members of the Commission for the delimitation of the frontier have been captured.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malwa, with the outward English mails of the 19th ult., left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. last night.

DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Siam, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 26th ult., arrived here at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, DEC. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady. but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½
4½ per cent. do.	73½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅞ xd.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110

Bar Silver unquotable.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted. Telegrams for Demerara and Berbice subject to delay of three or four days.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 1.

10 p.m.	75·9

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	77·5
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	81·4

H. E. LORD REAY, who was to have left by the Ahmedabad mail train for Kattiawar last night, has postponed his departure to Monday next, the 6th instant.

LORD AND LADY ROSEBERY left yesterday by tha Ahmedabad mail train. Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C., to his Excellency the Governor, accompanied them to the Grant Road Railway station. Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Toynbee, Mr. Munro Fergusson, M.P., Mr. Howlaus and the Duke Tortonia also left yesterday by the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail train for Ahmedabad.

THE Raja of Dhurumpore, accompanied by his son and suite, and 50 of his followers, left last night for his territory, by the Ahmedabad mail train. Lala Jahunsingjee, the father-in-law of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, and Motilal Lallbhoy, Dewan to the Rao, also left last night by the same mail train for Wudwan.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lady Alice Montagu left Bori Bunder Railway station for Hyderabad by the Raichore mail-train. Captain Phayre, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency Lord Reay, was present at the station to see them off.

THE Earl of Rosebery visited on Wednesday morning the Hindu burning-ground at Sonapore. He was received by Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and Mr. R. N. Khote, who explained to his Lordship the meaning of the ceremonies observed by the Hindus for their dead.

TEN rounds will be fired from the 38-ton gun Battery at Colaba Point at 4 p.m. this day. The Water Police have obtained instructions to keep the range clear during the practice.

WE are glad to learn that the Anthropological Society of Bombay has been fortunate enough to secure skeletons of the Veddah race in Ceylon, and various implements used by them in war and the chase. They have been collected by Mr. C. V. Stevens, who has spent nearly a year amongst those interesting savages. A special general meeting of the Society takes place to-day at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. C. V. Stevens will read a apper describing his experiences in the country of the Veddahs. That race is believed to represent the lowest form of humanity. So little has hitherto been known regarding them, that the recent investigations of Mr. C. V. Stevens must prove of the greatest scientific value.

WE would remind our readers that Mr. J. F. Sheridan's Comedy Company will give their first performance of the "Fun on the Bristol" at the Gaiety Theatre to-morrow evening. The "Fun on the Bristol" is one of the extraordinary oddities ever placed on the stage, being full of rollicking and boisterous fun, and has never failed to keep the audience, whether in England, America or the Australian Colonies, in the best of humours.

MR. H. M. DURAND, the Foreign Secretary, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Hyderabad. He is staying with Captain Hext, the Director of Indian Marine. Mr. Durand leaves by the mail steamer to-day for England.

SIR ROPER AND LADY LETHBRIDGE leave Bombay to-day for Hyderabad, where they will be the guests of Mr. J. G. Cordery, the Resident. They have accepted an invitation from H. E. the Governor-General of the French Settlements to visit Pondicherry on the occasion of the State dinner and ball to be given to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin on the 10th. They will also stay at Bangalore with Mr. J. B. Lyall, and at Madras with Mr. C. A. Lawson; and hope to reach Calcutta by the P. and O. steamer from Madras of the 20th instant, and to go on to Indore after Christmas.

THE Rev. E. J. Bowen, Officiating Chaplain of Ghorepuri, has been granted privilege leave for three months. The Rev. W. Clark, Joint Chaplain of Poona, and the Venerable the acting Archdeacon, C. F. H. Johnston, will act during the absence, the latter from the date of being relieved of the chaplaincy of Poona.

THE special leave for six months granted to the Venerable Archdeacon F. L. Sharpin, M.A., has been commuted into furlough for two years.

LIEUTENANT C. FRY has been appointed to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapore Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapore.

SIX months' extension of furlough has been allowed to Mr. W. A. Talbot, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Mr. R. M. Kennedy, C.S.

MESSRS. W. S. COLE and W. D. WILKINS, Assistant Superintendents, Sind Revenue Survey, have been promoted.

MR. E. VAN DER STRAATEN, Registrar of the Bombay Small Cause Court, has been allowed an extension of leave for one year on medical certificate.

BRIGADE SURGEON J. CRUICKSHANK, Inspector-General of Prisons, has been allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months. Mr. T M. Filgate will act as Inspector-General of Prisons during his absence in addition to his other duties.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency Season Reports:—"Slight rain in parts of seven districts. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress in several districts. Fever in parts of sixteen, small-pox in parts of three, and cattle-disease in parts of thirteen districts."

Two hundred tickets had been issued for the St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta. Sir Rivers Thompson was expected to be present.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 9th of November, was 123,809,899 lbs., as compared with 125,764,471 lbs., exported in the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 70,735,946 lbs. as against 59,367,852 lbs.

THERE was some reason to suppose that Mr. Bourke, the new Governor of Madras, would remain two or three days in Colombo, and consequently would not reach Madras until Wednesday or Thursday of next week, instead of on Sunday next, as has long been expected. But it is now hoped that he will arrive after all on Sunday, or on Monday at latest, in which case the Governors—who are old Parliamentary friends—will meet in Madras. Sir M. E. Grant Duff's departure has been arranged for either evening, as the case may be Should, however, anything occur to prevent Mr. Bourke's arrival on Monday, Sir M. E. Grant Duff will no longer delay his departure, and Mr. Charles Gilbert Master, acting Senior Member of Council, will become *ex officio* Governor of Fort St. George—a position that was held by his ancestor, Mr. Straynsham Master, close upon two hundred years ago.

THE I. M. S. Tenasserim, which has been utilised since August last as a hospital ship in connexion with the Burma expedition, reached Kidderpore on the 23rd instant, having encountered heavy weather in the Bay. Owing to the large number of very serious cases among the invalids from Burma in August last, to whom, from the nature of their complaints, the climate of the hills of India at the season of the year would have been as fatal as the depressing heat of the plains, it was resolved to send them on a sea cruise, which so far has been attended with the happiest results, for out of 150 sick men who have passed through the ship, the great majority have already been sent back to duty, while many lives have been saved. The authorities have, therefore, every reason to be gratified with the result of a somewhat novel experiment. The future movements of the vessel have not yet been settled.

A SIMLA correspondent has lately expressed the regret which is felt locally on the recent departure thence of Dr. Franklin, at the end of his five years' term as Civil Surgeon. But his name is likely to be long remembered, says an up-county paper, in connection with an admirable public institution, the Ripon Hospital. The fund with which the hospital was founded owes much to the exertions of Mr. A. O. Hume; but the realisation of the scheme in its present practical shape, owes even more to the persistent effort, the humane zeal and the professional knowledge of Dr. Franklin. The hospital itself, a clean, commodious and picturesque building, has already been paid for. It contains wards for both native and European patients as well as one for Europeans on payment. As regards the natives, the number of patients already, at times, exceeds the accommodation; the European ward is generally full; whilst the number of the well-to-do sick who are willing to pay for the boon of skilled nursing and attendance is steadily increasing. The attempt to establish a European Lady Doctor and Nurse Superintendent has not, thus far, ended quite happily, but another Lady Doctor is expected from home. The funded capital of the concern is Rs. 30,000, which, however, promises but a perilously small income, unless individual effort should again come to the rescue, and the mantle of Dr. Franklin fall on worthy shoulders.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON'S attack has been severe, even dangerous, but his ailment is of a passing nature, and except for considerable weakness he is, we are very glad to hear, well again. His proposed tour has, however, been abandoned, and he will remain in Lahore until after Christmas, when the Public Service Commission start their travels. Meantime the draft questions which have been prepared by the Secretary to the Commission, under the orders of the President, have been circulated among its members, preliminary to the examination of witnesses. But as time presses somewhat, and many of the members prefer oral to written replies, it is not probable that the questions will be submitted to witnesses for answers in writing. After an interval allowed for consideration of the questions, the witnesses will be summoned for examination. The first meeting of the Commission will take place at Lahore on the 15th instant, Sir Charles Turner, who is due in Bombay on the 6th, arriving in time to be present. A little later the Commission will probably begin to work its way gradually downwards towards Calcutta.

AT the end of the year 1885-86, the number of plants on the four Madras Government Cinchona plantations was 1,950,345. With one exception, that of the "Wood Estate," the plantations are all in excellent order; but as this plantation is in an exposed position, and, as the soil is poor, the director recommends the abandonment of a great portion of it. The outturn of dry bark during the year was 113,366lbs., more than one-half of which was Crown bark. The crop of the previous year was 118,017lbs.; the amount in store at the beginning of the year, 125,603 lbs.; and the quantity sold during the year, 113,940lbs. This left a stock in hand at the end of March, 1886, of 125,089lbs. The actual receipts from the sales of bark were Rs. 1,02,690, and the charges Rs. 78,935, thus leaving a satisfactory balance for the public revenue. The Madras gardens are very small compared with those of the Bengal Government in Sikkim. In the present year there are nearly five million trees in the Sikkim plantation, and the outturn of bark in 1885-86 was 339,201 lbs. Some idea of the enormous quantity of the Cinchona febrifuge that has been placed in the market might be formed from the fact that the Bengal gardens alone have turned out 3,256,927 lbs. of bark since they began to yield. Almost the whole of this bark has been manufactured into febrifuge on the plantation, and the actual profits on the sale of Cinchona products up to the present amounts to Rs. 4,95,513, while the saving to Government on the substitution of Cinchona febrifuge for quinine is set down at no less then twenty five lakhs. The profits in Madras have been correspondingly great, and private enterprise has followed in the wake of the Government enterprise. In the Nilgiris, Wynaad, Travancore and Coorg there are private concerns, but the industry has never attracted the planters in Eastern Himalayas or Assam, although the reason for this does not seem very obvious.

THE Secretary of State, or at any rate a strong party in his Council, is understood to advocate the abolition of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. "Threatened men," says an up-country paper, live long, and we are disposed to think that the inherent claims of the department to be let alone, strongly urged, as they will be, by the Government of India, are likely to carry it over the crisis."

IT is now quite settled that a team of Ceylon cricketeers will visit Upper India, as well as Bombay, early in January. They are engaged to play Agra on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of January, and the united strength of the N.-W. P., also at Agra, on the three following days. The prospects, moreover, of the triad of matches between Calcutta, Bombay and the N.-W. P. at Allahabad, seem now to be quite assured.

IT is telegraphed from Constantinople that Professor Heinrich Kiepert, the eminent geographer, while surveying in the Bozdagh Mountains, fell over a precipice and sustained serious injuries.

THE *Novoe Vremya* states that a change of names has just been ordered in some of the many German agricultural colonies scattered throughout the Russian Empire which still bear German designations. The Governor-General of Kieff has decided that seventeen colonies of this character in Volhynia, now bearing German as well as Russian names, shall henceforth be known by the latter only. In the other thirty-eight German colonies of this province Russian names are to take the place of German, and their use is to be obligatory.

RENEWED attention is being given under the Sultan's orders to works of public utility in Turkey, and especially railway communication. The present proposals, being considered insufficient, have been rejected, and the Public Works Department have been ordered to submit plans for a speedy carrying out of the lines likely to be most useful, and which are urgently required.

MR. KEKEWICH, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. He was called to the Bar in 1858. Mr. Kekewich is the second son of Mr. S. T. Kekewich, of Peamore, Devon. He was born in 1832, was admitted as a barister at Lincoln's Inn in 1858, made Q.C. in 1877, and became a bencher in 1881.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat on foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT R. W. NICHOLSON, S.C., Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT JENKIN JONES, 1st Welsh Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Lieutenant C. F. Minchin, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant M. W. Baugh, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. K. MACKENZIE, S.C., has been granted leave out of India for twelve months on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT MALCOLM RUSSELL HUNTER, 1st Worcester Regiment, has been admitted a probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MAJOR E. D'O. TWEMLOW, R.A., Lieutenant H. L. Gardiner, R.A., and Surgeon J. MacCloghry, I.M.D., have been permitted to return to duty.

COLONEL J. W. WATSON, S.C., has been allowed ten months' extension of leave.

THE services of Lieutenant M. B. Salmon, S.C., who has been doing political work in Kattywar, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

GOOD SERVICE pensions have been conferred on Colonel Henry Moore, C.B., C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps (in the room of Major-General Sir John Watson, K.C.B., V.C., who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance) and Brigadier-General C. T. Heathcote, C.B., (in the room of Major-General G. F. Hogg, who has also succeeded to the Colonel's allowance).

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a district court martial recently held in Bombay, Gunner James John Francis McEvoy, 4-1 North Irish Division, was charged with stealing £2-7-6, the property of a comrade, Corporal David Waller, on the 3rd day of November 1886, while on board H. M. S. Jumna. The prisoner was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to be imprisoned for nine months with hard labour, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the sum of eight shillings and threepence in respect of the stolen money. The above sentence was confirmed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, but he remitted five months of the prisoner's term of imprisonment.

"AN ALTOGETHER ERRONEOUS IDEA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a vicious and pernicious joke about Scotchmen always leaving their country and not caring to go back to it. It was my intention to have refuted this unfounded and altogether erroneous idea at the St. Andrew's banquet, but an official Regimental dinner to the 24th N. I., which is leaving Bombay, prevented my enlightening the public on this astoundingly singular prejudice. I send you a "bit song" that I composed, which may help to dispel the notion. It is entitled:—

THE MARCH O' THE ST. ANDREW MEN.

I.

I hear their steps among the Hills,
I hear them ow'r the Border,
Still trending onward fast and fleet
In serried ranks and order.

II.

'Tis said that we gang East and Wast,
An' a' for gowd and siller;
That a' our shoe prints point *one* way
Frae Scotland,—not intil' her!

III

And mickle more sic braggart trash;
But—Bonnie lake and rock land!—
Where e'er we roam, where e'er we bide,
We aye look back to Scotland!

IV.

Aye and come back, our object gained,
Of competence or glory;
Work for her credit in our youth
And hail her when we're hoary.

V.

We burthen not her breast hard strained
By many bairns who love her,
But seek her when we've made a name
Or state that's worthy of her.

VI.

And savin' for a trip to *Nice*,
To *Cannes* or the *Riviery*,
Or sic like place, when North winds blaw
And home's no quite sae cheery;

VII.

We'll love to dwell on heathery hills,
On daisied *Links* and *Inches*;
Special when *Lunnun* season's o'er
And cash's the shoe that pinches!

VIII.

And though men should not bide too long
By any place or tether,
We 'll aye come back with joy to thee,
Land of blue bells and heather!

C. MAC.

THE LATE MR. H. F. SHANAHAN, M.A.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Ahmedabad:—Mr. Shanahan partook of tinned sardines on Friday the 26th, and his illness set in on the following day; but as he was the Examiner of the Government Guzerat College here, and the examination of the students required his services on Saturday, he could not stay at home. At 10 p. m. choleraic symptoms set in, Dr. Cooper saying that the case was serious. All that medical skill could do was done for him, but without avail. Mr. Shanahan seemed to be conscious of the danger he was in, and assured Father D'Cruz, who watched at his bedside, that he did not fear death. On being informed by Father D'Cruz of the extreme danger he was in, he composed himself, and died peacefully at 4 p. m. on Sunday. During his short illness he was attended to by his father, two sisters, and the Rev Father D'Cruz. The father and sisters came here to spend a short time with him, and to the astonishment and regret of all, his sister, Mrs. Thereza Prunty, caught the cholera, and was carried off by 4 p. m. on Monday. Some of the students were not aware of Mr. Shanahan's and Mrs. Prunty's death and burial; but coming to hear of it, four of them kept watch over his sister's corpse the whole night, and would not go home, although warned of the great danger they were in. Mr. Shanahan's career was a bright and hopeful one. He was educated at St. Xavier's College, and was the first Master of Arts that the Bombay University produced, always heading the list in his examinations, and taking the University gold medal. He was appointed more than two years ago to the Guzerat College, and during that period his abilities were recognised by the Educational Inspector, Mr. Giles. His amiable disposition and knowledge endeared him to the students and the people of this city, who had the highest respect and regard for him. He was appointed by the Government an examiner here, and was up till very late on Saturday night examining the students' papers. He was selected to be one of the Principals of the Karachi College on Rs. 500 per month, and also to be a Fellow of the Bombay University in January next. Out of respect to his memory and the high esteem in which he was held by the Railway Volunteer Corps, Captain Lynde (who was at the Railway station on Sunday evening, on the point of leaving for Bombay, when he heard of the occurrence) sent a telegram to Lieut. Wolff, to have a firing-party at the cantonment, but as this could not be done without the orders of the military authorities here, his brother Volunteers, under the orders of Lieut. Wolff, carried the corpse from the house to the hearse. About a quarter of a mile from the cantonment cemetery. The carrying-party got out of their carriages and walked alongside the hearse to the cemetery, and then carried their comrade to the grave.

Owing to the early hour and the fact that the news of the sad event was little known, the funeral was not large. Among those who assembled at the graveside to pay their last tribute to his memory were the following:—Mr. J. F. Fernandez (Deputy Collector), Rev. G. Taylor (Irish Mission), Mr. Cursetjee (Judge, Small Cause Court), Dr. Jamsetjee, Mr. Wolff, Mr. Yates, Mr. Mcafee, Mr. Hykoop, Mr. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Major, Mr. Earl, Mr. Pickup, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. Witham, Mr. Cook, and a number of native friends.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·908
Temperature of the Air	73·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	65·3
Relative humidity of Air	·633
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·1
General Directions of Wind.*	E, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	270

*From midnight to midnight

THE RUPEE PENSION AND THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Without wishing in the least to obtrude an opinion as to what may or may not be necessary to establish the position taken up by Mr. King, M.P., on behalf of the European Uncovenanted Service, will you permit me to suggest for the consideration of the gentlemen of that service who are affected by it, that in any discussion of the question, the first legal point to be determined would probably be the identity of the particular rupee, the full value of which is claimed by them, and then to show why that value is justly claimed not only by them, but by all European servants of the Government of India?

2. To this end I would ask the favour of a consideration of the following remarks:—

3. The intrinsic par value of a silver coin is its relative gold value as established by the law or usage of the country in which it circulates.

4. The intrinsic par value of the English shilling and of the Indian rupee is their established (or legal) relative value respectively with the standard gold coin of the United Kingdom, *viz.*, the sovereign. This "relative value" is therefore the "gold value" of the coins. Hence all these value terms are practically synonymous.

5. The relative "gold value" of the silver shilling is the 1-20th part of a sovereign; and that of the silver rupee is 2*s.* 0½*d.*, but for purposes of general convenience, the latter is practically taken to be 2*s.*, while as a matter of fact the sovereign has been made a legal tender for ten rupees in India. It may be added that both the English shilling and the Indian rupee have uniformly maintained their relative "gold" values in the local markets of their respective countries, notwithstanding the declining market price of silver.

6. The first essential quality which every current coin should possess is—stability of its "intrinsic par value." If this established value were liable to fluctuation or change, even in the smallest perceptible degree, the attributes and functions of the coin as a circulating medium would be immediately destroyed, and it would thereby at once become a mere commodity absolutely useless for the higher purpose for which it was designed.

7. It is consequently evident that if a current silver coin is to retain its attributes unimpaired, its intrinsic par value must of necessity be a fixed value, and must remain a fixed value so long as its established relative gold value remains legally undisturbed.

8. The soundness of this principle of a fixed value is everywhere admitted. It is confirmed by the necessity which called the Latin Union into existence; and this confirmation has been more recently accentuated by the English agitation in favour of the adoption of universal Bi-metallism—a scheme which plainly (and quite correctly) presupposes the recognition of the following principles:—

(*a*) That when the market price of silver is so low as to threaten the stability of the silver coinage of any country it is not only competed for, but it is one of the first duties of the Government of that country to interpose with such legal action as may be necessary to protect its subjects from any gratuitous loss by maintaining the established relative "gold value" of the coinage in operations of Foreign Exchange.

(*b*) That when a Government neglects to perform that duty, it throws on the Exchange markets the unavoidable onus of regulating the rates of Exchange in accordance with the market price of silver—thereby necessitating the immediate depreciation of its own coinage. (This is exactly what has occurred in respect of the rupee.)

9. It is therefore apparent that it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to adopt such legal checks and restrictions as shall effectually maintain the relative "gold value" of the Indian coinage, and thus guard it against any possible disturbance or depreciation by reason of Foreign Exchange.

10. In so far as the Uncovenanted Officers of the Indian Government are interested in this question, it is no business of theirs to suggest the form which those legal checks or restrictions should take. It would be presumption on their part to do so. As a general body of public servants the action of Government in matters of State policy does not concern them, nor does it in the least affect the moral conditions under which they serve, or the extent of remuneration they receive from that Government.

11. It is sufficient for them to know, and to assert, that the rupee, as represented by its relative gold value of 2*s.*, is the particular rupee—and no other—which from time immemorial the Indian Government morally agreed to give, and which they morally agreed to accept, in return for their services to the State. The rupee is represented by its ever-changing metallic value in commercial Exchange (recently as low as ⅟), is *not* the Government rupee they stipulate to receive as pay for their services.

12. In all money transactions connected with the private concerns of life, the Uncovenanted servants of Government are subject to the same pains and penalties as any other portion of the general public; but in remittances to England for the support of their families, the European section of the service are in a large number of cases reduced to comparative penury by reason of the ruinous monthly losses in Exchange, not to speak of the reduction of their already small salaries in the shape of an Income-tax—both of which would have been avoided if Government had taken the action indicated in para. 9. These two facts, however, are introduced parenthetically only, and not as evidence in proof of their moral rights in this question.

13. Those rights are—that whether on furlough or in retirement in England, both their leave allowances and their pensions should be paid in exact proportion—rupee with rupee—to the relative gold value of the salaries on which those stipends are based (*i. e.*, the one-half of 2*s.* or the one-third of 2*s.*, as the case may be); and these rights are morally and unequivocally established not merely by the Government of India Resolution No. 1555 of 1st July 1870, but by immemorial usage prior to the new system introduced for the first time by the arbitrary order of the Secretary of State in the 11th para. of his Financial Despatch No. 205 of 1862, which runs as follows:—

"The rate of Exchange is an important consideration in regard to payment in England. Her Majesty's Government will not now fix any permanent rate for the purpose; but as a rate of Exchange, based on the intrinsic value of the rupee, and the market price of bills, is annually fixed, in communication with the Lords of the Treasury, for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian exchequers, which rate is applied to family remittances of officers serving in India, the same rate appears to be equitable for the payment in England of the pensions of Uncovenanted servants, and is therefore to be adopted."

14. If the leave allowances and pensions had in all previous years been paid at the fluctuating rate of Exchange prevailing from time to time, there would have been some grounds for the above order, but it is a fact which the India Office officials cannot dispute that during all the years when the Exchange was higher than 2*s.*—even as high as 2*s.* 3*d.*, if not still higher—the stipends paid in England were not paid at those rates, but only at the par ('gold value') rate of 2*s.* and no more. This fact sweeps away at one stroke the clumsy sophistry of the note prefixed to the Resolution of 1870, as well as of that of the new rule alluded to in para. 13 of this paper.

15. When a native Uncovenanted servant retires on pension in his own country (India) he really receives in Government rupees the full regulated proportion—either one-third or one-half as the case may be—of the relative gold value of the salary of his appointment; but when a European of the same service retires in England after an expatriation of a lifetime, he receives under the new arbitrary system, a totally different rupee (now nearly 30 per cent. less than the gold value of the rupee of his salary) or in fact a rupee of such value as may be assigned to it from day to day by bankers and others in the London Exchange market. Thus his pension is absolutely dependent not merely on the market price of silver, but on the "Balance of Trade" between England and India; or, in other words, on the enterprize and business capacity of the export merchants of India; and the end of all this is that the pension is practically at the mercy of a coterie of commercial financiers in London whom he has never served—over whom he can have no possible control—and with whom he has never had any engagement or connection whatever!

16. It may reasonably be asked—"If it be in accordance with the principles of justice that all pensions should be made dependent on the fluctuating market price of silver in conjunction with the Balance of Trade—that is to say, on the rate of Exchange based thereon—why are the pensions of Covenanted Civil Servants and of Military Officers and Warrant Officers not brought under that rule?" Or, on the other hand, "If such a rule is *not* in accordance with the principles of justice, then why should it be applied to the European Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India exclusively, and not to any other class of servants, civil or military, in any part of the British dominions in the East?"—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 1st, 1886.

ICHABOD.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,531,508
Remitted from 1st April to 27th Nov., 1886	6,151,900
Balance to be remitted from 28th Nov., 1886 to 1st March, 1887	7,379,608

COUNCILLORS' FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that Mr. Rughunath Narayen Khote the other day brought a proposal before a meeting of the Town Council to the effect that the fees now allowed to the members thereof should be discontinued, but that the proposition was "dropped amidst laughter." I really do not understand why it was not duly considered by the Council. The duties and responsibilities of the members of the Council are, more or less, similar to those of the members of a managing committee appointed by one of the largest city municipalities in the mofussil. If the members of such managing committees do not get any fees for their services, one is at a loss to understand why the members of the Council, most of whom are wealthy and in well-to-do circumstances, and especially in Bombay, where there are, or rather supposed to be, many public-spirited men, should receive fees which in all amount to Rs. 18,000 a year. Some members of the Council are reported to have argued, when Mr. Khote's proposition was under a short discussion, that they could not well refuse the fees, since the section of the Municipal Act which authorizes payment thereof is not yet repealed. A very funny way of arguing the question! If these gentlemen were to make up their minds not to receive any remuneration for their attendance in the Council, no one, I am sure, would have asked Mr. Cooper, our Presidency Magistrate, to issue a summons or a warrant against them for infringing the provisions of the law on this subject. I hope Mr. Khote, or some other member of the Council, will again move in this matter, and get it finally settled. Speaking for myself, I think the grant of the fees should be abolished.—Yours, &c.,

D.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Verona, Captain R. F. Briscoe, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H M Durand
Hon Justice Scott
Mr Beaumont
Mr C F Fitch
Major Meiklejohn
Mr G Mossy
Mr W Richardson
Mr J H Lace
Mr G M Macpherson
Mr H Murray
Mr H H Molyneux
Mr Denby
Mr T Tennent
Rev Mr and Mrs Bren
Mr W S Marshall

FOR LONDON.—Mr T Chadwink.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, sailing on 10th December:—

FOR PORT SAID.

H E Sir M E Grant-Duff
Captain Forde

FOR BRINDISI.

Col F S Stanton
Major W O Thompson
Mr and Mrs Goodridge
Mr H A D Phillips
Mr G Smyth
Major Birch
Major A C Bigg-Wither

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hon E Forster Webster
Mr H G Bulman
Mr E B C Hambley
Mr and Mrs W H L D Brand
Col and Mrs W R Martin

THE LATE FRED ARCHER.

HIS FUNERAL.

ON Nov. 12, Fred. Archer was buried at Newmarket Cemetery in the presence of a sorrowing crowd of friends. The funeral *cortege* left Falmouth House at two o'clock, and passed through the long, straggling main street of the metropolis of the turf with general signs of respect, the shops being closed and the blinds drawn in all the windows. At the residence of the dead jockey the hall and stairways were literally blocked with wreaths, many of them being of gigantic size, and all expressing with mute eloquence feelings of sorrow and personal regret. On the coffin of the deceased, which lay in the bed-room where the tragic end came, were wreaths from his infant daughter, his nephew, Master F. Pratt, his mother and sister, Mrs. Colman, Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson, and Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Dawson. Among the general wreaths was one from the Prince of Wales, and others from Lord Falmouth, the Duchess of Montrose, Sir George Chetwynd, the Duke of Westminster, and the Marchioness of Ormonde. Prominent amongst the floral tributes sent by personal friends of Archer was one from Mr. A. B. Vines, of Liverpool, the well-known owner of Markham, winner of the Gosforth Gold Cup. Mr. J. Vines also sent a wreath. The floral emblem of sympathy sent by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the famous American sportsman, was three feet in diameter, and in front of the flowers was a trophy of three flags, prominent among them being the ensign of America. Count Kinsky also sent a beautiful wreath tied to his national colours, with broad ribbons. On the route from the house the pathways were lined with spectatators, who showed evident signs of sympathy and grief as the melancholyc *ortege* passed to the cemetery, which is situated just on the confines of the Heath, upon which the deceased has, upon so many occasions, distinguished himself. The cemetery is but a small place, and in consequence it was necessary to restrain the crowd from entering. The little chapel would only accommodate a few of the most intimate friends and relatives of the deceased jockey. The grave was dug next to that of his wife and infant son. The place of interment was lined with laurel leaves and white chrysanthemums, so that no single spot of earth could be seen. The *cortege* consisted of six mourning coaches, the hearse, a large break, loaded with memorial wreaths, and 16 private carriages, including those of the deceased and Mr. C. Archer. The funeral service was read by the Rev. E. H. Littlewood, Rector of All Saints,' Newmarket, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Delabere, of Cheltenham.

ARCHER FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

M. Edward Delille contributes a personal study of F. Archer to the Paris Figaro. M. Delille says on different occasions he had found himself by the side of the celebrated horseman in France, England, and the United States; thus it happened that he had assisted at more than one curious incident, proving that the premier jockey of the day enjoyed a truly extraordinary prestige everywhere. An amusing instance of this assertion is given. Last winter M. Delille was standing on the steps of the Grand Hotel, in Trafalgar-square. Round the principal entrance was grouped a swarm of menials, who did not seem to trouble themselves overmuch about the incoming guests. But now a hansom approached with the rapidity of lightning, the cabman pulled up his horse sharply, and out stepped a young man, tall and slim, wearing an overcoat trimmed with astrachan reaching down to his heels. He cast a dull, tired look around him: it was Fred. Archer. You recognized him immediately by his thin, pale face, the upper lip slightly raised, pushed up by the two front teeth. Now, what a clearing of the decks by the servants! A Prince of the blood would not have been better received. The hansom cab driver blamed with delight at having brought such an illustrious personage, and gave the hotel servants full particulars as to how, when and where he had been so lucky as to pick up "the Great Fred." Two hours afterwards, when the salee-a-manger of the Grand Hotel was full, all heads turned simultaneously to see Mr. Fredrick Archer enter the room. He was in evening dress, and looked exceedingly well. His gleaming linen set off the paleness of his complexion, his black shiny hair was carefully but simply parted—in fact, there was not a detail of his elegant toilette which was not perfectly correct. Mr. Archer, formerly a stable-lad, looked at that moment like the most distingue of gentlemen. If, however, you went and seated yourself at his table, by the side of Captain Barclay, his constant acolyte, you speedily saw that Fred. Archer's distinction was only superficial. Sneering [sicanant also means "giggling"] every moment, and larding his remarks with the most malpropres oaths, he spoke in adrawling and nasal tone of his victories his bets, of all which concerned him personally. It was money which concerned him most. Frederick Archer was very miserly; and the other jockeys, his rivals, say that the great sobriety which distinguished him was the result less of virtuous tendencies than of a horror of "parting." Like all true misers, Archer not only wanted to keep all he had made, but to make as much more as possible. It is principally owing to this characteristic beyond a doubt that he has died "ten times a millionaire." Other English jockeys have earned large sums; Arsher is the only one among them who knew how to keep his money.

M. Delille tells another story of Archer at the Folly Theatre (literally "Foole's" Theatre, says the writer, who, doubtless by a printer's error, is made to look like—well, what he dubs the play-house). It was in 1877, and Archer, who had pulled off the Derby with Lord Falmouth's Silvio, was in the stall of Mr. Foole's theatre with a friend. Lionel Brough, "the Christian of the London stage," who never loses an opportunity of a good "gag," had to say, "I will fly to such and such a place as quick as thought;" but, recognizing the favourite jockey among the audience, Brough exclaimed, "I'll go quicker than Freddy Archer." Immediately all eyes were fixed on the celebrated "Freddy," and cheers burst out from all parts of the house. Freddy could not stand this fire of glances, and "coloured up" until his face was redder than the cap which he had worn the day before, when steering Silvio to victory on Epsom Downs. What a singular life is that of a great English horseman—a Wood, an Archer, a Cannon! To be accompanied, almost from morning to night, by the greatest aristocrats of the United Kingdom, happy to treat the "fashionable jockey" on equal terms; to have a valet (himself adored by the lower class of turfites) who hands you your top-boots and gives you a "leg up", when you are ready to mount; to win the Derby of the St. Leger on the back of an Ormonde or a Melton, and to receive a douceur of from £2,000 to £4,000—*voila* the most enviable destiny imaginable. Archer always had the best mounts. Other jockeys were just as good, but he was the fashion, until the public began to believe that there was only one Archer in the world. Archer had plenty of spirit, and his method was a successful one; but the principal experts of the English turf say that he often lost races through being over-confident. His great endeavour was to "finish" brilliantly; this often gave him the appearance of winning by a *tour de force* a race which another jockey would have been content to carry off without "posing." Being a nervous man, Archer lacked "head." Tom Cannon was greatly his superior in this respect; so, too, was George Fordham in his prime. It is particularly in connection with jockeyship that one can quote Larochefoucauld—"Nothing succeeds like success." Archer's career proves it.

FREDERICK ARCHER'S HOME.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes an interview with Archer in the form of a letter. Here are two or three extracts:—

"The house is a handsome and commodious red-brick structure. The approaches to it and the surroundings are characterized by perfect neatness, order, and taste. The gardeners were at work, carefully sweeping the hard gravel paths. The gardens looked delightfully bright, with their wealth of autumn blossoms, and the paddocks, over which roamed the brood mares he owned, of which he was very fond, were beautifully green in the morning sunshine. The stable-yard into which I rode was a model of cleanliness and ingenious arrangement. As I entered the hall of the dwelling I was greeted with pleasant and hearty welcome by Mrs. Coleman, Archer's sister, to whom he confided the charge of little Nelly, his only child. I was conducted to the dining-room, and I could not avoid noting the evidence everywhere of abundant comfort.

"Archer was just dressing after his Turkish bath. In a few minutes, with a smiling face and a wonderfully bright expression, singularly clear eyes, and all the signs of a marvellously healthful condition, he came into his dining-room, on the table of which, by the way, there was laid a plentiful repast, not any of which was destined for the master of the house. He showed me pictures and photographs of his wife, whose death came upon him two years since with inextinguishable sorrow; of his child, and of other members of his family, and friends, about each of whom he had some agreeable reminiscence. There were pictures, too, of horses he had ridden at various periods of his career, and he also showed me with glee the whip of ivory with the solid turquoise handle, set with many hundreds of stones, that some of his French admirers had presented to him quite recently in Paris.

"Then he took me over the various rooms in his truly comfortable abode. Going into his little study or writing room, we examined the weighing chair at the side of his table, with the gauge neatly adjusted. In this he could sit and tell from day to day, or hour to hour his exact weight. The next apartment was an admirably appointed Turkish bath, the heat of which at the moment was gradually going down. In the hot room was a couch on which he could lie and read for an hour whenever it was necessary for him, as was always the case when he was in pursuit of his calling, to reduce his weight.

"Before I left he took me through his little stables pointing with affecting pride to the miniature victoria which he had bought for his child and for which he had secured an infantile driver and the smallest pony in England. He conducted me over the paddocks, telling me as we went of some recent success he had achieved the breeding department, and when we parted he went to the Heath to ride a trial or two before the day's racing commenced. Just before I left his house he told me, with significant cheerfulness that he should be lad when the work of the year was over, as he contemplated taking a tour in India. He looked forward with great greatification to this holiday—unhappily now forbidden him—as likely to yield him much pleasure and permanent benefit to his health.

THE PERILS OF A JOCKEY'S LIFE.

REEFERRING to the death of Mr. Fred Archer, the *Lancet* says:—"Little does the great multitude guess how dear a price a jockey pays for the encouraging shout that cheers him in his struggle, and the popular applause that greet his victory. It is not going too far to say that the sufferings and privations entailed by a severe course of training, protracted over several years, are, on physiological grounds, certain to jeopardize health, even if they cannot be proved to sacrifice life. In not a few instances jockeys have been known to sicken and die from acute inflammatory mishcief, brough on by exposure to cold, whilst their physical powers are at the lowest line of resistance, or by repeated chills—'cold upon cold'—they have fallen at last victims to that fell disease phthisis. Such was poor young Constable's fate. Unfortunately, too, the sweating and wasting required to bring down the weight of a jockey in a short time in order to enable him to ride in a race is often entailed on those who are constitutionally ill-fitted to withstand the shock—for starving and running and sweating are no mean factors in producing shock—to which they are submitted. It was little short of monstrous, and nothing short of cruel, that F. Archer should by the necessities of his professional engagements be required to reduce his weight from over 9st. to 8½st. in order that he might be enabled to ride St. Mirin in the Cambridgeshire of 1886—a race which will be memorable as the one to take part in which Archer subjected his frame to a strain that in all probability was never recovered from. According to a contemporary, 'typhoid fever' was assigned as the last illness from which the great jockey suffered. This may be so. If it was, the onset must have been unusually insidious fordelirum to have supervened on the date mentioned. The verdict of the jury was technically correct; but to the unscientific mind it carries a stigma which no one would wish to be attached to the memory of the late popular jockey. That he was bereft of his reason cannot be doubted; at the same time, in common justice to the dead and living, we would assert that the fatal catastrophe had quite sufficient cause in recent physical strain and exposure and their consequences, without assuming that there was any underlying or latent basis of even 'temporary insanity.'

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTERS.

MR. GLADSTONE has addressed the following letter to Lord Wolverton. It refers to a speech delivered by Lord Wolverton three weeks ago in moving a resolution in favour of the principle of Home Rule at a meeting of the Representative Council of the Dorset Liberal Association. Lord Stalbridge, who is also a member of the Representative Council of the Association, wrote a letter deprecating the proposal of the resolution and asking Lord Volverton to reconsider his intention of moving it, on the ground that "such a course cannot fail to widen the breach which already exists in the Liberal party, and which produced the result at the general election of losing two seats to the Liberal party in Dorset." Mr. Gladstone writes:—

With reference to the point raised by Stalbridge, he is anxious for the union of the party. I should have felt inclined, if I had seen him and he had thus spoken, to address him as follows, or rather to the following effect: We all wish for the union of the party. When the Government produce their plan of home government or local government for Ireland, then it will be the duty of every one to consider whether it may be possible to pursue a concurrent course of action upon it—a difficult question which cannot be prejudged, but should be considered when the time comes in a conciliatory spirit. There is, however, one thing on which surely we must all, if we are Liberals, be in concurrence already, and that is in a determination not to prolong the schism by our own actions. Now until we know the Government plans (the Dissentient Liberals having nothing to propose) nothing can be done towards closing the breach. The Government (after grumbling at our taking six weeks) have already, without complaint from us, taken six months to prepare theirs. Are we not all agreed at least on this—that at the end of this rather ample time they should be produced? If we are, let the Dissentient Liberals use their influence with the Government for that end and require their production. They will then at the right time appear, and no one can at this time say that we must go to loggerheads upon them; but the mere fact of concurring in thinking they ought to be produced, and ought not to be shuffled off upon any pretext, will be a step in the right direction.

The following is Mr. Gladstone's reply to an appeal of the Bulgarian deputies at Tinova:—

Hawarden Castle, Chester, Nov. 7, 1886.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honour to receive your appeal for a public declaration on my part in relation to Bulgarian affairs; in which you are good enough to notice my efforts at a period now removed from us by the lapse of ten years.

My opinions and desires concerning emancipated or autonomous provinces of the Ottoman Empire have at all times been the same. Liberties obtained for them from the Sultan I look upon as intended for their own use and benefit; and as not proper to be handed over in whole or in part to anybody else. It was, I think, a noble act on the part of the last Emperor of Russia to obtain freedom, subject to certain just obligations, for Bulgaria, but if she is to fall into servitude in that quarter, the nobleness of the act disappears. I cling to the hope that the present Sovereign of Russia will be faithful to traditions which earned just honour and gratitude for his lamented predecessor.

I have never thought it my duty to raise my voice on the present occasion, because I have had, and still have, the belief that in this country there is happily no difference of opinion on the subject, and I have no good reason to doubt that the sentiment of the United Kingdom is faithfully represented in the Councils of Europe by the Foreign Minister of to-day.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE

"JERUSALEM, MY HAPPY HOME."

MISS VON FINKELSTEIN is in London again, after her summer holiday in Jerusalem, her native city. In answer to a question whether she had found much change in the Holy City, she replied to one of the representatives of the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows:—

"In the country, no; for country life in Palestine is unchangeable, and thousands of years are literally as a watch of the night among the rural population of Palestine. But at Jerusalem I noticed a great change. The number of Jewish inhabitants is enormously increased, which is no doubt owing to the persecution of the Jews in different parts of Europe. 18,000 Jews, you say, are at present at Jerusalem? Let me see; I had a talk about them to a Jewish doctor at home in Jerusalem, and he said that there are at least 25,000 Jews there now. The Jews' quarter, though it has been extended, is full to overflowing; the Jews are everywhere, and never is their predominance more apparent than on Saturdays, their Sabbaths. Formerly the buying and selling went on as usual: the comparatively few shops belonging to the Jews, which were closed, did not hinder trade or business in any way. Everything went on as on any other day, and Sunday was the day of rest and quiet. At present it is different. On Saturday the whole is quiet, and the few tradesmen who open their places might as well shut them, for nobody cares to buy. But you should see them on the Sunday! It is just as if a reaction had set in after the day's interval, and the life and whirl are almost greater than on any other day."

"And are all these new comers the martyrs of their faith, whom religious intolerance has gathered together in the home of their forefathers?"

"No, not all. There are many old Jews who come to Jerusalem to die after they have lived in another country all their lives. They bring their families with them, being generally poor; these widows and orphans add considerably to the number of the destitute Jews. Others there are who have come to the Holy Land merely because they are religious enthusiasts; and poor as they are, and difficult as it is, they would rather live in Palestine in poverty than elsewhere in affluence."

"What do the Jews do to make a living, you ask? I am sorry to say that their means of doing so are very limited indeed. They have, as I told you, the trade of the city almost entirely in their hands, but, except during the three tourist months, there is not a very great trade done. But the rest of the year most of them live in extreme poverty."

"How is it they do not, like their ancestors in the Bible, go and till the ground, for, surely, outside the city there is room for a good many Israelites? Have they become such a nation of shopkeepers that all old love for agricultural pursuits has left them?"

"No, no. They make good farmers if they have the chance, which, however, they have not. You see, they are poor, and the land is in the hands of the Turks, who will not part with it except they are paid the full value of it."

"Now about yourself, Miss von Finkelstein. I suppose you have brought back fresh ideas and new costumes?"

"New costumes I certainly have brought, and I think I may say I have also brought back a few new ideas, although the subject of my lectures is still the same. I hope, however, that the interest of the lectures will be enhanced by the presence of my brother, who sometimes lectures with me, while on other occasions we lecture separately. Last winter the people, who were with me on the platform, were onlydressed up for the occasion, and did not do anything but pose—were, in fact, nothing more than dummies; but at present my brother takes part of the lecture, explaining the signiticance of his dress. For instance, he wears in one lecture the 'coat of many colours,' which became famous in Joseph's time, and he explains its significance."

Turning to her brother the lady asked, "Petja" (how strange the Russian diminutive for Peter sounded when applied to this tall, powerful man!), "Petja will you not explain about the coat?"

"Certainly," said Mr. von Finkelstein, holding up a rich silk garment, striped in red, green, blue, yellow and white. "These are the sacred colours of the Mahommedans," he said. "The green is particularly sacred. A coat of many colours is not made of what is generally called 'crazy quilt' in the States and patchwork in England. It is a garment like this, and is worn by a certain class of people only. The peasants and the people of the lower walks of life do not wear it, but when they get higher up in the social scale, they change their simpler garments for this coat. If a man has appointed his heir, the latter generally wears the striped coat, and everybody bows down and does homage to him, for they know that he is exalted, and that his position is one of importance. This explains, in some degree, the envy of Joseph's brethren and, though their behaviour can by no means be excused, they were not quite so contemptible as to envy Joseph's coat merely because it was an elaborate garment. Joseph's coat of many colours meant to them that he had been made the heir of their father's possessions; and, after all, it is human nature to feel hurt at such a preference."

"I think you said, Mr. von Finkelstein, that you also illustrate, among other things, the dancing of David before the Lord as it is described in the Old Testament? I suppose the great multitude of people who have shaken their heads over David for doing this have again been too rash in their judgment?"

"Quite so. The religious dance of ancient times was very different from that of to-day. It was a solemn performance, and old David did not take a girl round the waist, but danced alone, according to the custom of his time. There are hundreds of these things which any one living in Palestine may see done to day in precisely the same way. If travellers would only put two and two together, they might see all this for themselves. Unfortunately they don't. Here is another picture, illustrating the woman grinding at the mill, to which reference is made in both the Old and New Testaments. It is very probable that Mary, the mother of Jesus, used exactly the same kind of hand-mill; and who knows whether she and Joseph did not sing the same old 'mill song' which my sister and I sing when we explain the grinding at the mill?"

"And whom does this proud warrior represent, with spear, sword, and pistols? Surely they had no firearms in that abyss of time in which you spend half your life?" "That is a Bedouin of the Desert, and, except for the firearms his dress is exactly the same now as it has been for thousands of years."

"And what are the Bedouins of the present day like? Do they still exist by the practice of daring robberies, invasion, and plunder, which make them such capital figures in story-books?" "Practically, yes; although they have raised and keep large numbers of sheep, horses, camels, &c. They have their settlements on the east of the Jordan, and, hough they are too wise to attack large cities, they are not above an occasional sudden visit to a country town. The Circassians, whom the Turkish Government lately sent to Palestine, tried something of the kind not long ago, but they find that it does not pay so well at present, and as a rule they are quiet enough."

FISHERY DISPUTES IN ENGLAND.

GREAT excitement was caused at Lowestoft on Tuesday morning, Nov. 9, by a report that a trawler belonging to that port had been fired at on the fishing-grounds by a Belgian fishing vessel. It appears that on Monday night the lugger Clyde LT220 shot her nets twenty-fives miles from Lowestoft, and that at seven o'clock a Belgian trawler, O137, sailed into the nets and came into colision with the Lowestoft boat, her bowspirit striking the capstan of the Clyde. The Belgian men then commended, it is alleged, to stone Lowestoft men with pieces of granite, after which they sailed away. Shortly afterwards, however, they returned; but the Clyde made off so fast to windward that she could not be overtaken. A gun was then fired three times from the Belgian vessel, a shot striking the rigging of the Clyde. The same night the Evening Star, another Lowestoft lugger, was run into by a foreign vessel, which afterwards escaped.

A meeting was held at Lowestoft on Tuesday, Nov. 9, to protest against the release of the foreign trawler Josephine, after she had been brought into Lowestoft by the cruiser Ariel. The mayor, who presided, said that, unless some action was taken by the Government, very seroius consequences, it was to be feared, would result from the present relations between British and foreign fishermen. Sir Saville Crossley, M.P., described the interviews which he had had with various Government departments with reference to the case of the Josephine, and expressed his opinion that, as the vessel had no papers when seized, she could only be regarded as a pirate by general maritime law, which went before any convention. He read a letter which he had received from Sir James Fergusson, of the Foreign Office, stating that the Government would do what they could to protect British subjects from injury, but that it was premature to protest against the action of the Government while inquiry was pending. Sir S. Crossley urged that the North Sea Fisheries Convention must be so amended as that compensation should be payable by any Government whose subjects injured those of another country. The meeting, after some discussion, passed a resolution to the effect that the immediate and unconditional release of the Josephine, a vessel of doubtful nationality, brought into Lowestoft by the Ariel for showing no lights, carrying no papers, and having on board a number of grapnels and a large quantity of English gear, was derogatory to the dignity of this country and her Majesty's navy, and opposed to international maritime law, to the entire spirit of the North Sea Fisheries Convention, 1883, and to the preservation of peace. The proceedings were characterized by much enthusiasm. Six Belgian "devils" were exhibited on the platform. The Admiralty have issued instructions for her Majesty's ship Firm, four guns, and the cruiser Rose to be refitted at Sheernes for fishery-protection duty in the North Sea.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER. 30.

Churchill, Lt., Mad., 2 Rl. Scots Fus., on sick leave, from Rangoon.

DECEMBER 2.

Johnstone, Major, Mad., 1st Inf., H.C., on furlough, from Aurangabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Ducat, Col., Bo., R.E., on duty. on tour.

DECEMBER 2.

Baker, Major, Bl., 1st Suffolk Regt., on leave, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 3, 1886.

The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 4th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmet, arms, and accoutrements, to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade, Part III. F. E., Sections 23,24,25.

2. There will be a meeting of the officers commanding companies this day. at 6 p.m., at Qr-Mr Soundy's to discuss reservation of Ranges and issue of ammunition.

3. Vol. W. Waller, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the BSC, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut J Jones, 1st Battn Welsh Regt, Offg Squadn Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavy, 16th June, 1883.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 17th Nov, 1886:—

26th Regt Bo Infy—Subhedar Bhima Mali to be Subhedar-Major, vice Ganu Mutker, pensioned; Jamadar Ramji Thakur to be Subhedar, vice Bhima Mali, promoted; and Havaldar Kasi Rao Kadam to be Jamadar, vice Ramji Thakur, promoted.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 2nd September, 1886:—

5th Regt Bo Cavy—Superny Ressaidar Shaik Badullah to be Ressaidar, vice Mir Purwarish Ali, deceased; Jamadar Sarfaraz Khan to be Superny Ressaidar, vice Shaik Badullah, promoted; and Kote Dafedar Mir Sujad Ali to be Jamedar, vice Sarfaraz Khan, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—

Lieut-Col G K Mackenzie, S C.

Lieut-Col Mackenzie is in his 30th year of service for pension, which commenced on the 6th June, 1886.

Lieut M R Hunter, 1st Battn Worcestershire Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C, with effect from 11th Oct, 1886.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Major E D'O Twemlow, R E, Surgn J McCloghry, Ind Medl Service, Lieut H L Gardiner, R A.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Col J W Watson, S C, 10 months, private affairs.

The service of Lieut M B Salmon, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following extract from G O by the Govt of India, No 780, dated 26th Nov, 1886, is republished:—The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—To be Col in the Army; Lieut Col DeLacy R F Wooldridge, Bo S C,—21st Nov, 1886.

The following G O by the Govt of India, No 786, dated 26th Nov, 1886, is republished:—Rewards—Good Service Pensions—It is notified that on the recomendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer Good Service Pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—From the 3rd Feb 1886, in room of Major-Genl Sir J Watson, K C B, V C, Bo S C, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance. Co H MOORE, C B, CIE, Bo S C.

From the 3rd March, 1886, in room of Major-Genl G F Hogg, Bo S C, succeeded to the Col's allowance, Col, (Brigdr-Genl) C T Heathcote, C B, Bo S C.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for six months from date of being struck off duty under the Leave Bules for the S C.

Lieut R W Nicholson, S C, Squadn Officer, 2nd Bo Lancers.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Condr E Johnson, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut C F Minchin, 2nd Battn Bedfordshire Regt, Offg Squadn Officer, 1st Punj Cavy,—3rd Feb, 1885.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—Lieut M W Baugh, 2nd Battn Lancashire Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 25th Bo Light Infy,—31 Jan, 1885.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev E J Bowen, M A, Offg Chaplain of Ghorepuri, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The following appointments are made:—

The Rev W Clark, MA, Joint Chaplain of Poona, to perform the duties of Chaplain of Ghorepuri in addition to his own.

The Venerable the Actg Archdeacon C F H Johnston, M A, to officiate as Chaplain of Ghorepuri from the date of being relieved of the Chaplaincy of Poona by the return of the Rev. A G Cane from privilege leave.

The Rev W W Baillie, B A, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of Deesa with Mount Abu.

The Rev H N Midwinter, M A, on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain of Deolali.

The Rev A C Lochee, M A, offg as Chaplain of Deolali, to revert to his substantive appointment as Chaplain of Neemuch, with effect from the 15th Nov, 1886.

The Rev F N Hill, to officiate as Chaplain on Malabar Hill, Bom, visiting Surat and Broach.

The special leave for six months granted to the Venerable Archdeacon F L Sharpin, M A, in Notifica No 31, dated 25th August, 1886, is commuted into furlough for two years.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W E Hart, B A, Barrister-at-law, to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay from the date on which the Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott proceeds on leave until 31st March, 1887, or till further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice C F Farran to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay from 1st April, 1887 till the return of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott to duty, or till further orders, continuing to be an additional Judge of that Court until 31st March, 1887.

The Right Hon'ble the Govr in Council has been pleased to grant to the Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bo, furlough for eleven months from 3rd Dec, 1886.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W B Ferris and Lieut-Col W A Salmon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Joint Administrator of the Sangli State, on the 10th inst, before office hours.

Lieut C Fry is appointed to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Pol Agent, Kolhapur, until further orders, with effect from the date on which he relieved Lieut Abud.

Mr G M Macpherson and Mr H N B Erskine respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind on the 13th inst, in the afternoon.

The services of Lieut M B Salmon, S C, Actg Fourth Asst Pol Agent, Kathiawar, are replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Mil Dept, with effect from the date of the expiration of the privilege leave granted to him in this Dept Notification, No 5779, dated the 5th Oct, 1886.

With reference to this Dept Notification, No 5931, dated 12th ult, Capt F W Snell delivered over charge of the office of Fifth Asst Resident, Aden, on the 8th inst, before office hours.

Lieut H M Abud and C J Fry respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, and ex-officio Asst to the Pol Agent, Kolhapur, on the 17th inst, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr E V Mackay, Supt of Police, Kathiawar, has been allowed an extension for three days of the extraordinary leave without pay for sixty-three days granted to him by H M's Secy of State for India (vide Govt Notification No 4781, dated the 17th Aug 1886.)

The Right Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on A'zam Ramchandra Khristna, Acting Mahalkari of Nargund, in the district of Dharwar, the powers of a Mamlatdar under (Bo) Act III. of 1876.

Mr E Van der Straaten, Regr of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, is allowed an extension for one year of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in Govt Notification No 6304, dated the 22nd inst.

Lieut H M Abud, Actg Sixth Asst Pol Resident at Aden, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second Class.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Rangnath Puraduare, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Dharwar, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Dharwar.

The Right Honble the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Lingapa Jayapa, Sardesai of Shirsangi, in the dist of Belgaum, and Special Second Class Mag, with power, under Section 206 of Act X of 1882, to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has granted to Mr Lester de Fonblanque, Depy Registrar and Commr for taking affidavits, furlough on medl certificate for one year from the 29th Oct, 1886.

The Right Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honble the Chief Justice during the absence of Mr de Fonblanque, or until further orders:—

Mr K F Modi to act as Depy Registrar in addition to his duties as Clerk to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial urt.

of Mr W Lane to act as Junr Judge's Clerk in addition to his duties as Head Clerk in the Prothonotary's Office.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Court of Small Causes at Bo during the absence of Mr W E Hart, Chief Judge of that Court, or till further orders:—

Mr N Spencer, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Judge.

Mr J L Warden, BA, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Second Judge.

Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar to act as Third Judge.

Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Maneckji Kharsedji, BA, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Judge.

Brigade Surgeon J Cruickshank, Inspr-General of Prisons, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from 1st Dec, 1886, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr T M Filgate is appointed to act as Inspr-General of Prisons, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Brigade Surg J Cruickshank, or till further orders.

The Right Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bo of Mr M H Starling, LL. B., Barrister-at-Law, to be Clerk of the Crown in the place and stead of Mr. C F Farran, BA., Barristes-at-Law, who resigned the said office on the 1st Nov, 1886.

TheRight Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant L A Gordon, Actg Cant Mag and Mag of the First Class, Deesa, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of Act X of 1882, within the limits of that Cantonment.

Rao Bahadur Babaji Lakshman Sawant, First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar in the Kanara Dist is allowed a further extension of furlough for three months from the 19th Dec, 1886.

Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh Soman and Mr Vinayak Krishna Sowani respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Patan in, the Satara Dist, on the 22nd inst, after office hours.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Pandurang Balibhadra to act as Govt Pleader in H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Honb'le Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, CSI, or until further orders.

Khan Bahadur Navroji Dorabji Khandalawalla, BA, LL. B, is appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad during the absence of Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Manekji Kharsedji, BA, Barrister-at-Law, or till further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs D M Jaghirdar and H N Dalal respectively delivered over and received charge of the Junagad High School on the 1st inst, before office hours.

Mr Dayabhai M Jaghirdar received charge of the Kathiawar High School on the 5th inst, before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Bijapur Dist—Mr Hanmant Govind, Offig Sub-Registrar of Hungund, from 4th to 10th Oct, 1886, and Mr Rango Timaji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Indi, from 25th to 30th Oct, 1886.

Thana Dist—Mr Vaman Dattatraya, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Kalyan, from 26th Oct to 1st Nov, 1886.

Dharwar Dist—Mr Subaji Devji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Ranebennur, from 30th Oct, to 5th Nov, 1886.

Kolaba Dist—Mr Daulatrao Ravji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Panvel, from 5th to 10th Oct, 1886; Mr Vasudev Balkrisna, Offig Sub-Registrar of Karanja, from 4th to 10th Oct, 1886.

Thana Dist—Mr Vaman Balkrishna, Offig Sub-Registrar of Shahapur, from 25th to 29th Oct, 1886.

The services of Mr C E Biddulph, Asst Supt, Sind Revenue Survey, should be placed at the disposal of the Govt of India on his return from furlough.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept in Sind:—

A'zam Anbumal valad Rijusing, Offig Sub-Registrar of Kakar, from 29th Sept to 12th Oct, 1886.

A'zam Tekchand valad Thakurdas, Offig Sub-Registrar of Jacobabad, from 11th Oct, to 17th Oct, 1886.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Surat Dist—Mr. Atmaram Maneklal, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pardi, from 9th to 14th and on 29th May, from 2nd to 5th and from 14th to 20th June, from 2nd to 5th July and from 26th to 28th Sept, 1886.

Mr. Sitaram Banduji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pardi from 30th May to 1st June and from 6th to 13th June, 1886.

Mr. Chunilal Kahandas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Olpad, from 26th Aug, to 25th Sept, 1886.

Mr. Vasanji Nichabhai, Offg Sub-Registrar of Jalalpur, on 7th May, 1886.

Mr Harilal Sampatrai, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bardoli, from 28th 31st May and from 12th to 18th July, 1886.

Mr. Pranshankar Lakhmishankar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Chikhli, on 18th and 19th April, and from 22nd to 27th Aug, 1886.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Kolaba Dist—Mr. Ramchandra Ramakant, Offg Sub-Registrar of Roha, from 6th to 15th Sept, 1886.

Ahmedabad Dist—Mr Mohanlal Kalyanji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Dholka from 13th to 19th Sept, 1886. Mr Punjiram Joitaram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Parantij from 19th Sept to 18th Oct, 1886.

Ahmednagar Dist—Mr Mahadev Ramchandra, Offig Sub-Registrar of Parner, from 29th Sept, to 2nd Oct, 1886.

Mr A R Maidment, Acting Fourth Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed an extension of privilege leave of absence for one month from the 18th Nov, 1886.

Mr. John Newman Harden, appointed by H M's Secg of State for India a member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bo Establishment, reported his arrival on the 27th inst, and has been placed under the orders of the Collr of Ahmedabad.

Mr W A Talbot, Depy Conservr of Forests, Fourth Grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Messrs W S Cole and W D Wilkins, Asst Suptdts, Sind Rev Surve, are promoted from the Third to the Second Grade of Asst Suptdts, with effect from 29th Oct, 1886.

Mr J K Spence, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

Mr R M Kennedy, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Major F C Barker, M D, Civil Surg, Rajkot, performed the current duties of the office of Supdt of Vaccination, Western Gujerat Circle, in addition to his own duties, from 11th Sep to 10th Oct, 1886, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F L Sprott, Asst Engr, Second Grade, is reported to have passed the colloquial examination in Marathi prescribed in paragraph 13, Chapter II. of the Public Works Code on 19th Oct, 1886.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Public Works Department is republished:—

Mr H Johnson, Supdg Engr, Third Class, temporary rank, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director-Genl. of Railways to that under the Govt of Bombay for employment on the Probandar-Dhoraji Extension of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway.

The Dist Judge of Ahmednagar has granted Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathwate, Subordinate Judge of Kopargon, privilege leave for one month from the 10th instant.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has been pleased in supercession of the Notification dated 27th July last, published at page 637 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1886, Part I, to grant Mr C E G Crawford, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bo, privilege leave for one month and two days from the 22nd Aug, 1886.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Waikunt Wag, Subordinate Judge of Sirsi, returned from privilege leave granted him by the Dist Judge of Kanara and published in High Court Notification dated 15th Oct last, and resumed charge of his Court on the 19th inst, before office hours.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Balaji Abaji Bhagvat, BA, LL.B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. K. R. Bomonji, C.S [Asst Collr, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days from such date within the next fortnight as he may avail himself of it.

Messrs. J. B. W. Biddle and C. M. McIver respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Poona, on the 20th inst, in the forenoon.

Mr. J. F. Fleet and H. F. Silcock respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Mag, Sholapur, and Political Agent, Akalkot, on the 23rd inst, after office hours.

Messrs E C Morrisson and P C H Snow respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Asst Collr and Magistrate, Poona Dist, on the 22nd inst, before office hours.

Rao Bahadur H R Shirhatti, District Deputy Collector, delivered over, and Mr S M Fraser, Asst Collr received charge of the office of the Second Asst Collr and Mag First Class, Nasik, on the 4th inst, before office hours.

A'zam Shamrao Khanderao, Head Karkun of Taluka Barsi in the Sholapur District, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 6th to 15th June, 1886, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of the permanent incumbent, Rao Saheb Ramchandra Appaji.

Mr H Bulkley delivered over charge of the office of Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Kharaghoda Range, on the 9th inst, before office hours, and Mr M C Leckie received charge of that office on the following morning, before office hours.

Laxuman Ganpat Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade, with effect from 1st Dec, 1886, vice Narayan Balaji, reduced from Second to Third Grade Vaccinatorship

Mahadeo Pandurang, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, was granted sick leave from 1st to 8th Oct, 1886 inclusive, and Pochati Laxman, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

The following transfers are made with effect from 29th Oct, 1886:—

Mr Kishenchand Kashiram, Second Class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, from Rohri Divn to Thar and Parkar Dist.

Mr Allah Baksh Mubarak, Third Class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, from Thar and Parkar Dist to Rohri Divn.

The following transfers are made, with effect from 26th Oct, 1886:—

Hakikatrai Alamchand, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, from Upper Sind Frontier Dist to Shikarpur Zilla.

Railusing Utamsing, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, from Shikarpur Zilla to Upper Sind Frontier District

Mr Narayan Bhikaji, Public Vaccinator, Second Vaccination Dist, Bo City, acted as Head Vaccinator from 6th Oct to 21st Nov, 1886 inclusive, vice Mr Nagesh Vishwanath Pai, resigned

Sub-Vaccinator Krishnaji Janardan, of Bo City, acted as Public Vaccinator from 6th Oct to 21st Nov, 1886 inclusive, vice Mr Narayan Bhikaji.

Karkun Vishnu Ramchandra acted as Sub-Vaccinator, Bo City, from 6th Oct to 21st Nov, 1886 inclusive, vice Mr Krishnaji Janardan.

Mr Dattatraya Dadaji Punde, Third Clerk in the office of the Depy Sany Commissioner, Central Registration Dist, is appointed Head Vaccinator, Bo City, on probation for six months, with effect from 22nd Nov, 1886, vice Mr Nagesh Vishwanath Pai, resigned.

Candidate Vaccinator Vaghji Jivabhai, of Ahmedabad Zilla, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from 25th Oct, 1886.

The privilege leave granted to Itchashanker Kirpashanker, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Surat Zilla, in Notification No. 247, dated 13th Oct, 1886, is extended to 18th Nov, 1886 inclusive.

Rao Saheb Harkisandas Jagjivandas, Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Dholka, in the Ahmedabad Dist, vice Bao Saheb Vithaldas Narotamdas, resigned.

Rao Saheb Harkisandas Jagivandas, Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Municipal Board of Dholka, in the Ahmedabad Dist, vice Rao Saheb Vithaldas Narotamdas, L.C.E., resigned.

Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Second Assist Collr, Poona, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Purandhar, Bhimthadi, Sirur and Indapur.

Azam Vittu bin Kondji, Revenue Patel of Dhamkal, has been elected to be a member of the Taluka Local Board of Patan in the Satara District, vice Azam Vithul Hari, deceased.

Messrs Hanmunt Ramchandra Shirhatti and Shridhur Gundo are appointed to be nominated members of the Dist Local Board of Nasik, vice Messrs G W Scott and Vyankutesh Bapujee, resigned.

Rao Saheb Damodurao Krishna Hingue, Jahaghirdar of Chandori, in the Nasik District, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Dist Local Board of Nasik, vice Rao Saheb Bhaskerrao Vyankutesh, deceased.

Azam Vitalrao Shitaramrao Deshmukh, Inamdar of Kokrud, in the Valva Taluka of the Satara Dist, has been elected to be a member of the Taluka Local Board of Valva, vice Azam Vitalrao Phirangojirao, resigned.

Khan Saheb Abdul Nabi, Draftsman in the P W Dept, is appointed to be a nominated commissoner of the Satara Municipality, vice Khan Saheb Jewabhai Mahomed Ali, who has forfeited his appointment.

Mr P C H Snow, Second Asst Collr, is appointed to be a nominated commissioner of the Municipalities of Sasvad, Jejuri, Baramati, Sirur and Indapur, in the Poona Dist, vice Mr E C Morrisson, resigned.

DAILY IMPORTS—DECEMBER. 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—5 packages steam machinery, The Hindustan S and W Co; 250 boxes bar soap, E H Alarakhia; 4 cases provisions, Volkart Bros.; 18 cases cheese and provisions, P Rahim; 25 boxes whisky, Booth and Co.

Merton Hall s—4 casks vermillion, A H Chandabhai; 3 cases glassware, Visram Allana, 15 packages earthenware, J. Rahimtoola; 16 packages steam machinery, Richardson and Cruddas.

FROM LONDON.

Bengal s—7 cases confectionery, the Chartered Bank of London and China.

Hunzara s—8 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 10 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Henzada s—150 cases matches, A Shaik Adam.

Kangra s—2 cases medicines, Lawson and Co.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—23 packages oilmanstores, &c., Framji Manekji; 2 hogshead brandy, Perosha Pestonji.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—6 cases earthenware, F Fischer and Co.

Hydaspes s—9 cases glassware, H D Ally.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage s—2 cases cotton umbrellas, Moosa Haji Ahmed; 24 bales printing paper, A Abdool Rahim and Co.

Clan Murray s—150 cases whisky, Sorabji Cowasji.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—30 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—177 bales cotton, Oomersee Nagsi and Co; 80 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 103 bales hemp, Jeram Dayall; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 234 cases slates, P Anandji; 36 bales wool, Lakmidas Kallianji; 220 bales hemp, V. Veerji; 60 bales wool, H Corji; 4 bales cotton, Wagji Valubdas; 75 bales wool, H Manekji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Verona s—4 bales cotton, S Gouldsworthy; 9 bales goat and sheep skins, J Pradhan; 7 bales goat skins, S Ramjanadale; 7 bales goat skins, M Jaffer Joomabhai and Co; 33 cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhai; 3 cases Indian condiments, B J Buxey and Co; 15 cwts elephant tusks, Purshotum Khooshal; 16 bales goat and sheep skins, Esmal Gangji; 30 cwts fishmaws, B Sajen.

Peshawar s—2,943 cwts linseed, L Dresfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Henzada s—110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 6,255 cwts barley, A Blascheck and Co; 100 cwts fennel seed, A Blascheck and Co; 90 cwts deer horns, Wayabhai Canji; 6,000 cwts barley, F Masotti and Co; 234 cwts olibanum, Nathoo Lalji; 2,001 cwts myrabolams Alridge, Salmon and Co; 47 cwts hides, Bhimji Sajan and Co; 650 cwts myrabolams, H Gokuldas.

FOR ANTWERP.

China s—100 bales cotton, J C Bushley and Co; 40 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, S Gouldsworthy; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion s—1 parcel rough garments, F Fischer and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Sinclair s—260 cwts buffalo horns, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Sinclair s—2,000 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 6,642 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Worseley Hall s—4,000 cwts linseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 2,250 cwts wheat T and Boutillier, 4,000 cwts wheat, W. Bell and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

Manilla s—1½ cwts gingelly seed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Orion s—350 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pandora s—275 bales twist, Tharia Topen; 500 bale twist E. D. Sassoon, 25 bales twist, G. Shohagmals 100 bales twist, J. D. Sassoon and Co; 257 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pandora s—75 bales twist, E. J. Abraham.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Dividend	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	[illegible]	727½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	400	all	10 do.	880
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	208	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 00	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 9	240
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	445xd.
B[illegible]'s Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 1	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	110
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,300
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 67	1,700
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 5	410
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	2.	Rs. 10	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	40	Rs. 55	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	5..	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	87	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1200xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	169 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	143
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	120
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	16
Do. New issue	500		87	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p. ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	117
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,700
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	675
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	—	6 p.c	104½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	12
lydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,00	100	100	Rs. 10	80
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	8½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	300	1.	10	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	17	Rs 26	322
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	100	16 p.ct.	85
Mechanic-Building Co	4,00	5	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	20	8 p. a.	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,—	Rs. 8	297½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	..	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	2		7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs.	1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	10	100		185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,0[illegible]	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,0	Rs. 25	635
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	20	—	150
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	500	Rs 25	760
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 12	68
Connaught Mills	800	500	50	Rs. 2	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs. 75	627
City of Bombay Shares	565	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	905
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,[illegible]	2,0[illegible]		5
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	R. 2	695
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,0	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,00	50	50	—	165
Hindustan Mills	1,0	1,000	1,00		900
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	5	all	87½ p.a.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,0	60	Rs. 2	860
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	5	1,00	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	560	1,000	50	Rs. 7	1,380
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,3	5	5	14-5-3	40
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	5	Rs. 4	11,171½
Khandeish	750	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,0	Rs. 3	835
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	8,500	1,	1	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	100	1.	Rs. 12	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,0	1,0	—	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	1,205
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	1	..	185
Morarjee Gocuudas	1,15	1,000	1,0	Rs. 7	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,	1,0	—	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00	1,0	100	—	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		[illegible]
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,	Rs. 0	850
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs. 15	565
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	—	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,0	500	500		85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,00		1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	1,275
Scoonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	..	650
Southern India	1,300	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,00	...	465
Western India S. & M Company	1,900	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	0		1,0	...	785

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	13-8
Carolus	"	280
Mexican Dollars	"	222-6
Five-Franc Pieces	"	282
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	206-10
Gold Leaf	"	21-11
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	21-15
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	21-13
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	21-12
Pekin Gold Bars	"	21-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97 11-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	101½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	100½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	148
Paris Municipal Loan	207
Port Trust Bonds	93½

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 5 9-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 9-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 5½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 5 21-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 25-32d.
Do Credits	3 Do do.	1s. 5¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 6 1-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 5 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 6 1-16d.
Paris	3 Do do.	1·89
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·90½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do	60 days do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	221¼

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—
On Government Bills ... 4 per cent.
On Private Bills ... 4 do.
INTEREST CHARGED—
On Demand Loans on Government Securities Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion ... 4 per cent.
On Loans on Government Securities or Port Trust Bonds
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants
On Cash Credits on Government Securities
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants
} Other rates subject to arrangement.

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NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SON , Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay,
B. Bunder.
Musjid "
Byculla "
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjoe
Mussawud
Jiso
Sulgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Baakeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*‡
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapor
Mohona
Koorun‡
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Pooigaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar‡
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marhen
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Baynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda-
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
eram
Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan Junc.
do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanashra
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner
¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
COGNAC *** do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC ** do.	" 27 0	" 52 0
COGNAC * do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE
Tonic, Digestive and Nutritive.

Chapoteaut's Wine nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active **Pepsine** and **Peptone** or "*perfectly digested meat,*" ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of Chapoteaut's Peptone Wine are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals where it is largely used for all affections of the **Stomach, Liver,** and **Intestines,** and for **Indigestion, Distaste for Food, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery, Fevers;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from **Tumours, Cancerous Affections,** and all wasting diseases wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

Chapoteaut's Pepsic-Peptone Wine cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S Matico Capsules AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

Chapoteaut's Morrhuol

The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

Chapoteaut's Morrhuol is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that **Morrhuol** is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that Bronchitis, Cough, Night-sweats, Pains in the Chest, and Consumption or Sore Throats yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

Pale Weakly Children with **no Appetite,** and those inclined to be **Rickety** or afflicted with **Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, Running sores on the neck,** and who are continually **Sleepless and Restless,** find in **Morrhuol** the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

PELLETIER'S Quinine Capsules
(3 CACHETS)

In each capsule is enclosed 2 grains of the crystalline salt, the purety of which is guaranteed by the name of **Pelletier,** the Inventor of quinine, stamped on them. They are very efficacious against **Fevers, Ague, Malaria, Headaches, Neuralgia, profuse transpirations;** taken in small doses they are the most powerful of **tonic** and **invigorating** remedies.

PELLETIER

PARIS, 8, Rue Vivienne.

TO MOTHERS!

GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for eradicating all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger in Children and Adults.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S Pepsine Pearls
(DIALYSED PEPSINE)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat ore other food.

Indigestion, Wind in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite and Headaches are cured with the first dose of *Chapoteaut's Pepsine Pearls.*

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH
VIGOUR
BONE
MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and stregthens and restores all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime, it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed, Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

Dusart's Syrup is of inestimable benefit to Convalescents, Old or Weakly People; and Rickety Children find in it the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

Dusart's Syrup is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth. Dusart's Syrup arrests Diarrhœa, in Children, and is well adapted to Mothers while Suckling and during Pregnancy.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Los of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and **Insomnia,** are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S Syrup of Hypo-Phosphite of Lime
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes,** should take **GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME**

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of wheight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's **Syrup** has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

MIDY'S SANTAL Capsules

These are now used the Hospitals of Paris in place of Copaiba, Cubebs, and astringent liquids, and will cure in fourty-eight hours all derangements of the Urinary Organs in either sex without inconvenience of any kind.

GRIMAULT & Co. Paris. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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OF
RIGAUD y Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It strengthens and invigorates the skin and imparts a delicate and elegant fragance to the body.

Kananga Extract The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes cooler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have nduced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS. *NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and will be OPEN IN A FEW DAYS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

FELT HATS,
DRESS HATS.

THORPE & Co.,

WE have opened a large Consignment of the above, in all the LEADING SHAPES now Worn, made specially light for Indian Wear and of the Best Felt warranted not to CHANGE colour.

BLACK FELT HATS.

Stiff Felt, Round Medium Crown, the very best Felt made	Rs. 9 8 each.
Stiff Felt, Round High Crown, Superior Felt	9 8 "
Stiff Felt, Square Crown, a SPECIAL HAT for TALL MEN	9 8 "
Soft Clerical, Fine Felt	8 8 "

BROWN FELT HATS.

Stiff Felt Round Medium, Crown Best Felt, New Shade	Rs. 9 8 "
Stiff Felt High Round Crown	9 8 "

DRAB FELT HATS.

Stiff Felt Medium Round Best Felt	Rs. 9 8 "
Stiff Felt High Round Crown	9 8 "
Stiff Felt Square Crown	9 8

DRESS HATS.

Black Silk Dress Hats, latest shape, Best Quality	Rs. 15 8 "
Drab Tall Naples Felt	11 8 "
Opera or Crush Hats	11 8 "

TERAI HATS.

Gent, Best Quality, The New Fawn	Rs. 14 8 "
Gent, Drab ditto	14 8 "
Ladies' Navy Blue, New Fawn, and Drab Terai Hats, very best Felt	14 8 "

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 40 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 36 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	" 27 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 25 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	" 25 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 23 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 28 8
Do. one Shamrock	" 26 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,930,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

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NOTICES.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

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THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
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First insertion	Rs 5 0
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Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As. per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do.	4 " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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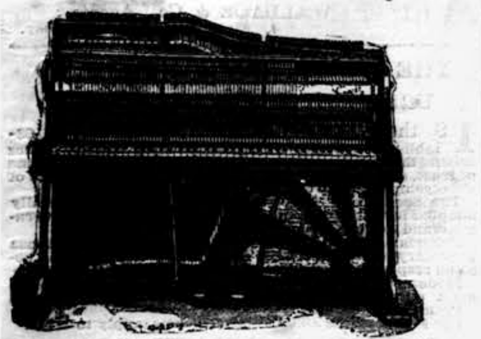
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.



Times of India March 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

After inspecting Messrs. John Brinsmead's piano with their patent improvement, we too feel convinced of the impossibility of the tension giving out at this point, which has always been the weak one, while the delicacy and purity of tone for which these makers are justly famous are as conspicuous as ever.

NEW PRICE LIST AND NEW DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET "THE NEW ERA OF THE PIANOFORTE" FREE ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MAISON DE MODES.

MRS. LAKE

Is now showing a Splendid Assortment of
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

BALL DRESS MATERIALS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

WHITE CREAM AND BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PARIS HATS AND BONNETS,
MOST ELEGANT STYLES.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS
MADE UP AT MODERATE CHARGES.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	" 2,000	PHAETONS	" 700
BAROUCHES	" 1,500	CARTS	" 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ....from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

MESSRS. HARGOON CASSUM & Co.

TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices :—

		Rs.
Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing	from	15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable	from	7 to 10
The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat		10
White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet		10
Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap		16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c., at lowest possible prices.

CALL AND SEE.

38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;
AND 103, OXFORD STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

FRESH NOVELTIES.

The Indian Rattle for Baby.

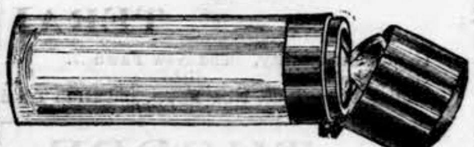
OUR OWN REGISTERED DESIGN.

MANUFACTURED OF SOLID SILVER.

The above Silver Rattle for children is the latest novelty we have produced. It possesses a beautiful silvery tone and is attractive. Cash price Rs. 13.

"So children cutting teeth receive a coral."—*Byron.*

Silver Bells and Coral, of all sizes and prices, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.



SCENT BOTTLE.
Ruby or White Glass, Silver Mounts,
Rs. 7 Cash.

THE "EVERLASTING" SILVER THIMBLE,
with Amethyst Top,
Rs. 3 Cash.

NEW SILVER FISH VINAIGRETTE.

Rs. 32 Cash.
The illustration represents the exact size. The fish is flexible and is made of solid Silver. It opens with a spring near the head, and reveals an internal recess for Vinaigrette, altar, &c.

THE SILVER "HUBBLE BUBBLE" OR INDIAN WATER-PIPE PENCIL CASE.

Solid Silver, Telescopic movement. This Pencil-case will be found admirably adapted for use, as its shape enables the hand to take a very firm hold of it.

This illustration represents the Pencil-case closed, and with the cocoanut in ivory stained black.

CASH PRICES.

ALL SILVER.

	Rs.
Large Size	20
Small "	17

SILVER AND IVORY.

	Rs.
Large Size	18
Small "	16

ALL GOLD.

	Rs.
Large Size	80

HAMILTON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

November 26, 1886.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodyne and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

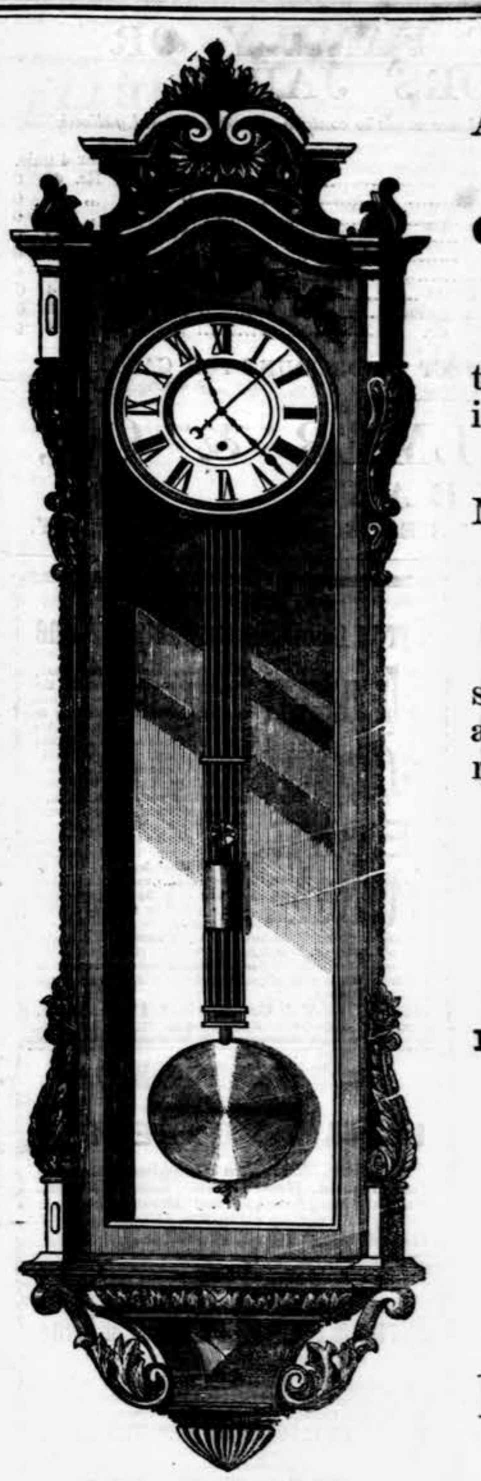
☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicin Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.



THE HIGHEST RANK

Amongst all instruments of precision used for measuring time is occupied by Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s

GREAT STANDARD REGULATORS.

We guarantee these Regulators to deviate not more than a few seconds per month from the true time, to be in fact the most precise Time-keepers possible.

No Clock will perform better the functions of a Standard Station Time-keeper to large up-country stations.

From the beautiful construction of their cases in style and workmanship, and from their imposing appearance these Clocks will be an ornament to any large hall, room or building.

Extreme length of case	7 feet.
Do. breadth do.	2 "
Diameter of dial	1 "
Length of pendulum	4 "
Weight of do.	22 pounds.

Prices:—A-1 quality, striking hours and halves on a gong of fine deep sound ... ...**Rs. 400**

Extra quality, for Observatory use, Time-piece only, zinc and steel compensation pendulum, excentric second-hand, running in jewelled holes throughout ... ...**Rs. 650**

GUARANTEE TEN YEARS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

S. ROSE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PIANOS,

BY

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD,
BROADWOOD,
R. LIPP & SOHN,
AND OTHER
EMINENT
MAKERS.

FOR
SALE
OR HIRE.

S. ROSE & Co.
ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE
ORIGINAL & CELEBRATED
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANO,
Of which there are so many inferior Imitations.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

BOMBAY:
S. ROSE & CO.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON.

BOOTS
POST FREE
FROM
LONDON
TO
INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUES
POST
FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett,* will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. S.

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